Semi-Weekly Standard.

Vol. VI. RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1856. **No. 70**

THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

**Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson*,
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn*,
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.*,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.*, 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.*,
2. *James Buffington, K. N.*, 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.*,
3. *William S. Damrell, K.N.*, 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.*,
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.*, 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.*,
5. *Anson Burlingame, K.N.*, 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.*,
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.*,

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.*,
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.*,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.*,
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24. *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.*,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.*,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 22. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
1. *Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N.*, 3. *James Bishop, K. N.*,
2. *George R. Robbins, K. N.*, 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.*,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.*,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.*,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.*,
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Covode, K. N.*,
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.*,
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.*,
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.*,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.*,
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.*,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Phileman Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.*,
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.*,
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.*,
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*,

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.*,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.*,
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.*,
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.*,
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans,"
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.

Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.

This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation. I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase. ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE [illegible] SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
00 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

PEACE PROCAMATION

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and patrons, and the public in general, of his return from the Northern Cities, and the arrival of his stock of Spring and Summer goods, embracing Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of French, English, and American manufacture, of every variety of color, quality, and price.

FURNISHING GOODS,

consisting of super Dress Shirts, Silk, Gauze, and Cotton under-shirts; Silk, Linnen and Cotton Drawers; Silk, Cotton, and Thread, white and fancy Half Hose, Gloves of every variety; a large assortment of Collars, new styles; Cravats, Ties, Stocks, plain and fancy, Suspenders, Silk and Linnen Cravats, Silk, Linnen, and Linnen-cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. In addition, he is also receiving a large assortment of

SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,

which, being manufactured under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend to all. To this branch of his business he desires to give more attention than heretofore, and will make regular additions to his already complete stock, as the season advances, and the wants of his patrons may require. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere—no charge for looking.

To cash buyers, he offers *great* inducements. He receives regularly, the latest French, English, and American reports of Fashions, retains the services of the most experienced workmen, both in cutting and manufacturing, and guarantees all his work to be equal, if not superior, to any in the State, or out of it, either in quality or price. If this be true, then ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN PEOPLE! Why send your money to the North when your wants can be as well supplied at home? Why break down the working men of your own State, (whose interest should be your interest, as yours is his,) to the building up of your openly avowed enemies? Why banish your Mechanics and Artizans from a home, both of nativity and choice, to climes uncongenial—yea, even to the midst of your enemies?

Ye who have an interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, think of it; cease this fratricidal policy ere it be too late.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon having the same care and attention as though furnished by myself; but in all cases it is considered a cash transaction. Cutting and repairing done at all times, as usual, *for cash.*

NOTICE IS AGAIN GIVEN TO ALL IN ARREARS for 1855, and previously, their notes and accounts will not remain in my hands after the first of May ensuing; to all of which particular attention is solicited by
ISAAC PROCTER.
Opposite the Post Office.
Raleigh, April 9, 1856. 42—tf.
☞ Star and Age copy 4 times weekly.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of the public to our stock of goods, which we are now selling off AT COST,—such as
Breastpins,
Pocket-books,
Real Jet Necklaces, &c.
Also Crockery and Toys.
We shall be pleased to see our numerous friends and customers, both ladies and gentlemen, as we doubt not they will all find something to suit their various tastes.
H. MAHLER & CO.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HILLboro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms, &c., apply to R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.
ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
DR. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.
THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan, 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

JOHN CREECH,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
39 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.
WILL PAY DILIGENT ATTENTION TO THE sale of all kinds of produce, avoiding unnecessary charges, and sending prompt returns.
Just received in store, and daily receiving, a large stock of foreign and domestic Liquors, such as Brandies, Rum, Gin, old Monongahela Whiskey and other kinds, both fine and common. Also Coffee, Sugar, Candles, Cigars, Soaps, Oranges, Raisins and Apples always on hand. All articles sold wholesale very cheap for cash. Quick sales and small profits. Remember 39, North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
May 27, 1856. 1126—wly.

TAR RIVER MALE ACADEMY.
GRANVILLE CO., N. C.
James Campbell, A. B., Principal.
THE EXERCISES WILL BE RESUMED ON THE 14th day of July. Tuition per session of five months, $7,50 to 15. Board $6 per month.
For particulars address the Principal, either of the Trustees, or the Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
DR. JAS. A. RUSSELL, WM. CLEMENT,
ALLEN WALLER, JAS. C. COZART,
L. P. ALLEN.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
C. W. ALLEN, Secretary.
Tar River, N. C., June 7, 1856. 1129—w8wpd.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS
Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts.
All orders for Monuments, Head Stones or ornamental sculpture, of any description, promptly attended to and executed in the best style, at moderate charges
THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, and he will manufacture from the *best Italian and American* Marble, and in the neatest and most approved style of finish.
N. B. All orders from a distance faithfully and punctually attended to. Address
THOMAS GRIER,
Raleigh, N. C.
November 16, 1855. 1100—1y.

L. S. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
RALEIGH, N. C.
References:
To the Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; Rev. Dr. Smedes, Rev. Mr. McDowell, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, Hon. J. H. Bryan, Raleigh; Rev. Dr. Lacy, Davidson College; Profs. Owen and Wingate, Wake Forest College; Prof. Wheat, Chapel Hill; Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Jackson, N. C.
April 5, 1856. 41—1y.

ENGINEERING.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran[illegible], Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, [illegible] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

Rocky Mount Mills for Sale.
TO CAPITALISTS, OR TO ENTERPRISING BUSINESS men, with a limited capital, the rarest opportunity for a fine purchase is now offered.
This property lies on both sides of Tar River in the counties of Nash and Edgecombe, one mile from Rocky Mount Depot on the W. and W. R. R., and embraces the whole water power of the river at this point. The power is made available by a solid dam of granite, laid in Hydraulic Cement, and completed within the last twelve months at an expense of near ten thousand dollars. It is probably the best dam in North Carolina.
The other improvements consist of, 1st. The Cotton Factory—a most substantial granite building, 70x38 feet, two stories high, besides the basement, used for Turning shop, &c., and a commodious attic, where the reeling and packing are done. The Machinery—1716 spindles, with all the necessary machinery to run them, besides two extra frames with 132 spindles—is in fine order and turning off daily twelve hundred pounds (1200 lbs) yarn.
For manufacturing Cotton this location is unsurpassed in the United States. The water-power is splendid and sufficient to run thousands of spindles—help to be had 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than in the Northern States, and the raw material at the Mill, where a good buyer can lay in his stock 1 to 2 cts. per lb., below the N. Y. market. 2d. The Grist Mill, an excellent framed building 4[illegible] feet square on walls of stone (laid in Cement) that will stand forever.—There are five pairs of stone in the Mill—two prs. Burr's for Wheat, and three prs. Esopus' for Corn. For custom milling this point can't be excelled in N. C. It is the lowest point on the river at which there is a mill, and here we are patronized by persons 25 to 30 miles in the summer and fall months. The Mills are driven by two overshot wheels, one of which will be renewed this summer.
3d. The Saw Mill—a Circular Saw, driven by one overshot wheel, all nearly new and in fine order. The neighborhood furnishing a fair market, and timber to be had near, or floated down the river from above.
4th. One large and excellent two storied framed dwelling, 50x40 feet—the yard and garden walled in with brick and stone. One other handsomely located dwelling with 5 rooms below and 2 above stairs—eleven framed cabins for operatives and their families, two store houses, two warehouses, barns, stables, blacksmith and wood shops.
The Mill sites embrace (55) fifty-five acres, and a tract of eighty odd acres, one mile distant, for fuel, &c., will be sold with the mills.
I will sell the property on credits running from one to eight years, should the purchaser desire, and am confident that, with enterprise and good management, a profit of ten to twenty per cent. may be realized from it per annum.
Further information may be had of me, or my agents, on the premises, or by letter to
WM. S. BATTLE,
Rocky Mt., Edgecombe co., N. C.
N. B.—Until the property is sold, orders for Yarns, Plowlines, &c., directed to the undersigned, at Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
W. S. BATTLE.
June 14, 1856. 60 sw2m
☞ Raleigh Register, North State Whig, Wilmington Journal and Commercial insert twice a week for two months and send bills to the Standard office.

STEAMER ASTORIA,
For Portsmouth and Beaufort.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THE SPLENDID LOWPRESSURE STEAMER ASTORIA, M. M. GRAY, Master, having been thoroughly repaired and new Machinery put in her, will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, July 5th, and will run the following schedule:
Leave Washington on Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.
Leave Washington on Tuesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Wednesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A.M., for Portsmouth and Newbern.
Leave Newbern on Thursday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.

Fare from Washington to Portsmouth,		$2 50
Fare " "	Beaufort,	4 00
Fare from Newbern "	Portsmouth,	2 50
Fare " "	Beaufort,	4 00

MEALS EXTRA.
Passengers will be landed at Portsmouth or Beaufort without extra charge.
Persons wishing to go to Portsmouth or Beaufort, via Washington, can take the Stage on the plankroad leading from Wilson, (a station on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad,) to Greenville, and thence by Steamboat to Washington. There will be two daily lines of Stages and also two boats on the River.
B. F. HANKS.
Washington, N. C., June 12, 1856. 62—swt01.

Pleasant Hill Male Academy.
SITUATED IN A NEIGHBORHOOD OF HEALTH and plenty, in the Southwest corner of Alamance county, and surrounded by many things necessary to make it a comfortable and pleasant situation, will commence its next session on Monday the 21st of July, 1856, under the care of the former principal, J. W. Shive, who hopes from past success and present prospects, not only to sustain, but to add to the present good reputation of our Academy.
Strict attention paid to morals. Board can be had without difficulty convenient to the Academy, for six dollars per month, including washing and [illegible].
Terms of T[illegible].

Primary department,	$ 5 00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	8 00
Higher branches of Mathematics and Languages,	12 50

It is desirable that payment be made half in advance.
MAJ. WM. PATTERSON,
P. C. SMITH,
DR. B. A. SELLARS,
REV. SHUBAL EVANS,
DR. WM. A. COBLE,
} Board of Education.
June 20, 1856. 62—swim.

SEVEN PIANOS JUST RECEIVED AND FIVE EXPECTED BY NEXT ARRIVAL AT 33, Sycamore, Corner of Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.—Our success in selling so large a number of PIANOS, (upwards of fifteen hundred,) is attributable mainly to four facts:
First. We select from known reliable Factories. 2d. We invariably pay cash for them. 3d. We keep on hand, to select from, as large an assortment, perhaps, as can be found at almost any two Northern establishments. 4th. We sell at very low prices.
To persons ordering from and leaving the selection to us, we pledge superior instruments; and in all cases, full satisfaction.
Where doubts are felt, we say, take the Piano and try it before paying for it. Our instruments are unsurpassed and we are responsible for them, and ask all who desire to purchase reliable Pianos, to give us a trial.
E. P. NASH,
Piano-Forte Dealer.
June 12, 1856. 59—1y.

IRVINGS' WASHINGTON, VOL. III, READY for delivery to subscribers, at POMEROY'S.
June 26, 1856. 63—sw.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

SPRING CLOTHING.
WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.
In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.
W. H. W.
April 16, 1856. 43—

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISHOLM, J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter,
Dr. N. C. Whitehead,
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
} *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 37—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.
All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.
We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.
Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.
T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.
Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
Spring Trade, 1856.
BY RECENT ARRIVALS, WE ARE IN RECEIPT of our SPRING STOCK of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FABRICS; and shall continue to receive additional supplies by every Steamer, through one of our firm, who remains North during the season, attending the AUCTION SALES. Our stock being selected with special reference to the wants of the NORTH-CAROLINA MERCHANTS, we feel confident in saying they will find our styles particularly adapted to their sales, and for CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, unsurpassed in any market North or South. Orders promptly attended to.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Jobbers, 78 and 80, Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va.
March 10, 1856. 32—

VERMECILLI, OF EXTRA QUALITY, IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May 9, 1856. 49—

FOR SALE.—THE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE on Hillsboro Street, at present occupied by Wm. White, Esq., together with the large frame building on the same lot, facing Edenton street.
The purchasers will be expected to remove them from the lot as soon as practicable. For terms, &c., enquire of
J. J. LITCHFORD,
Auc. and Com. Merchant, Fayetteville St.
June 5, 1856. 57—swtf.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all person indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.
THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 22, 1856. 27—tf.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 43—

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.
His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.
N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing machine is worth $185; all other work as low as can be afforded.
J. J. YARBROUGH.
June 5th, 1856. 58—sw6m.

PORTRAITS! PORTRAITS!!
THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES TO PAINT PORTRAITS at his Gallery in Raleigh, both from life and daguerreotype pictures, and in either case pledges himself to give satisfactory likenesses upon very moderate terms.
If you have a daguerreotype likeness of a dead friend whom you loved and would like to obtain a life-size portrait from the same, send the picture to Raleigh (by mail or otherwise) and you shall be accommodated. The subscriber has, in connection with his Portrait Gallery, a
Daguerrean Gallery
also, where, with an excellent light, "quick working" cameras, &c., he flatters himself he can produce as *fine a daguerreotype portrait as can be desired.*
Gallery on Fayetteville street, over the store of Samuel Young, Esq.
Visitors respectfully invited and patronage solicited.
O. P. COPELAND.
P. S—The subscriber will visit the country when desired to do so for the purpose of painting family portraits.
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 59—swtf.

Warrenton Female College Institute.
THE 31ST SESSION OF THIS SEMINARY WILL open Monday the 7th July. Provision has been made for filling every department with ample assistants.
GRAVES & WILCOX.
June 18, 1856. 60—6waw.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin. All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.
May 26, 1856. [illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company have great pleasure in laying before the members of the Company the accompanying statement as their seventh annual report of its business affairs, for it will be seen that the Company was never in a more sound or healthy condition. This the Directors persuade themselves, has been mainly owing to the diligence and faithfulness with which they have supervised the interests committed to their care. For example, in the sixth annual report they stated, in consequence of the unusual, and to them, otherwise unaccountable, amount of losses on white policies, "*that the examinations of the applicants for insurance by our examining Physicians are insufficient; that they suffer much to escape their attention which a more thorough and searching investigation would reveal.*" Accordingly, the Directors have insisted upon a more rigid compliance with their requirements in this particular from our examining Physicians, and the benefits which have resulted from such a course may be learned from the facts and figures furnished by the respective reports of the past and present years.—In the report for the annual meeting in July, 1855, it will be seen that the amount paid on white policies was $34,500, whilst by the report for 1856, it appears that we have paid only $25,000 of losses on white policies. This is a very marked difference. But to enable the members of the Company to fully understand the benefits which have resulted from proper diligence and care on the part of our examining Physicians, and, at the same time, to demonstrate the necessity of a rigid observance of our rules by them, so far as the welfare of the Company is concerned, it need only be stated, that more than $12,000 of the 25,000, which have been paid on account of white policies for this year, were for liabilities incurred by deaths which had been allowed by the Executive Committee previous to the meeting in July, 1855, but which in fact had not been paid on the 1st of June preceding, and, therefore, did not enter into the report rendered for that year. By a rule of the Company all losses are paid within ninety days from the time the loss is allowed by the Executive Committee; and, under the operation of this rule, about half the losses paid on white policies for the year ending the 1st of June, 1856, really were for losses sustained before the annual meeting in July, 1855. This would reduce our actual losses on white policies, for the year ending the 1st of June, 1856, to about $12,000. Since that time, however, we have incurred a loss on white policies of about $3,000; but a tender of payment, before the expiration of the ninety days, has already been made to the holder of this policy, out of monies now in the hands of the Treasurer, over and above the cash assets set down in this report. But, even if this sum of $3,000 were added to the actual losses for this year, making in all about $15,000, they would then be less than one half of what they are reported to be for last year; while, if we add the $12,000 which have been paid this year upon account of losses occurring last year, our actual losses on white policies for this year will not be one third of what they were last year.

The Directors have been thus particular in order to furnish practical evidence of the benefits resulting from great care and diligence, and competency on the part of our examining Physicians and Agents in regard to the taking of white policies; and, at the same time, for the purpose of expressing their conviction that like benefits and advantages would follow the employment of the same caution and ability in the taking of applications for insurance on the lives of slaves, which, it must now be apparent to every one, has become quite an important feature in the transactions of this Company. Accordingly, the Directors have determined for the future to employ an examining Physician in every instance where application is made for the insurance of a slave life; and it is now made the duty of Agents to call in the services of a Physician of standing and character, (but who is not to be the family Physician of the party applying for insurance,) with a standing fee of one dollar, whose duty it shall be to make a thorough and searching investigation into the health of the applicant, and faithfully to report the result of his inquiries to this Board. And here the Directors would deliberately repeat what they have so emphatically declared in their sixth annual report, when speaking of the insufficient examination of white applicants, namely: "*that the number and the nature of the interrogatories propounded to the Physicians are such as to elicit all the information needed, if rightly understood and faithfully answered.*" Therefore, that there may be no misapprehension of duty in the premises on the part of any one, the Directors think it proper to make some explanatory remarks upon the several questions they have propounded to the examining Physicians which will be addressed to them at an early day in the form of a circular letter. The Directors have also declared a dividend of ten per centum, which, as heretofore, has been carried to the credit of each member entitled to it, and will be allowed on the premium note at the next annual renewal; or, where the whole premium has been paid in cash, the dividend will be allowed in cash in the next annual payment of premium.

The following statement will show the operations and condition of the Company for the year ending June 1st, 1856:

No. of Policies in force as per last Peport,	2,288
" " issued this year,	672
	2,960
No. of Cancelled and Expired this year,	652
Now in force,	2,308

RECEIPTS:

Amount on hand as per last report, June 1st, 1855,	$ 89,754 54
" of Premium received this year to June 1st, 1856,	61,029 85
" of interest,	4,336 92
" overpaid by Agents,	862 25
	$156,983 56

DISBURSEMENTS:

Amount paid white losses as follows:	
Paid William Charles,	$4,980 00
" Arthur S. Mooring,	4,701 58
" James Rosseau,	3,756 88
" Rev. Cyrus Johnson,	2,713 50
" Dr. John R. Justice,	2,000 00
" Alfred Wiley,	1,903 86
" Rich'd Berry,	2,130 56
" Charles Fritz,	985 00
" Henry Sedford for Wm. Murphy, &c.,	1,200 00
" William Thompson,	520 38
Of premium notes allowed on above,	911 96
" interest,	104 24
Slave Policies:	
Paid Miss Jane Williamson,	1,000 00
" Custice & Rosette,	800 00
" N. M. Martin & Donnans,	788 00
" Rich'd H. Battle,	788 00
" Rev. Jas. T. Munds,	788 00
" John B. Whilden,	788 90
" Edw'd Wood,	796 00
" J. W. Patton,	800 00
" C. & D. Duke,	841 50
" Bernard O'Neal,	750 00
" W. K. Reid,	750 00
" Mrs. E. B. Thornton,	700 00
" John Davis,	689 50
" Charles Logan,	700 00
" Geo. H. McMillan,	700 00
" Sam'l Davis,	650 00
" L. T. Potter,	600 00
" Capt. Tim Hunter,	591 00
" Willie J. Eppes,	591 00
" Benj. M. Selby, jr.,	500 00
" Mrs. Louisa Zunoney,	500 00
" H. B. Ellert,	500 00
" Elijah Clarke,	492 50
" W. P. Moore,	494 17
" Benj. J. Jacobs,	493 75
" F. S. Marshall,	400 00
" Jas. W. Patton,	466 00
" Mary P. Harries, g'rd'n,	800 00
" W. W. Clarke,	296 50
" S. S. Evans,	246 25
" Jos. T. Zealy,	200 00
Interest allowed on above,	116 01
	45,084 11
Amount paid fees and commissions to agents, examining physician's fees, printing, advertising, stationery, salaries, postage, taxes, office rent, &c.,	5,839 19
Paid balance due agents,	222 09
	6,061 28

Assets:

Amount of premium notes on hand drawing 6 per ct. interest,	84,089 31	
" in the hands of the Treasurer,	5,886 49	
" of bank stock and individual bonds,	11,611 35	
" in hands of agents,	3,251 02	104,888 17
		$155,983 56

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It was my fortune to be present at the opening of the Electoral canvass, at Monroe, between Gen. A. J. Dargan and R. P. Waring, Esq. The General, an old campaigner, led off the discussion in a speech truly characteristic. He began, not in that sober, self-reliant style, indicative of the idea that he knew his cause to be just, but with that hurried manner and over-strained style, which spoke plainer than words, that his cause was weak, and the exigency required all the appliances of declamation—all the resources of oratory.

To attempt to follow him in his highfalutin effort, would be as hopeless as to keep up with a high-pressure steam boat and condense to its original element the vapor that surges and phizzes from its escape pipe—one moment pitching into the "cussed furriners," and darkening the visual organs of the "red mouthed Irish,"—the next, soaring in awful career after the tail-feathers of the American Eagle as they sped their dizzy flight high above the the rockbound barriers of the mighty Pacific; then wheeling askant he threw a girdle half round the globe, and let in wrath on the Eternal City, and ruthlessly mangled the poor old Pope, and left the "*disjecta membra*" quivering beneath the high altar of St. Peter to be gathered again by his astounded votaries. Anon his voice was heard with soul-touching pathos, depicting the sufferings of Fox's Martyrs, until "eyes albeit unused to the melting mood," gave forth their tribute to his powers, as with a full forty horse camp-meeting power, he landed them "t'other side of Jordan." * * * * * Hold on to your vest buttons, Messrs. Editors, for just at this crisis, one of the sovereigns, carried away by eloquence, or bamboozled with whiskey, threw himself in devotional attitude, and with uplifted eyes, sang out—"Jerusalem my happy home, oh, how I long to see." This brought down the house, but not the orator, who leaving the pulpit for the forum, took up the stereotyped pinhook charges against the noblest Roman of them all—the gallant old Buck—and demolished him *a la* Pope. He then took up old Bullion and eulogized him from his *cravat* to his shoeties, and turned his abolition thunder against Franklin Pierce, and *Southern men* chuckled over the onslaught. *Oh tempora, Oh mores!* But there is an end to all sublunary things, and there was an end to the General's speech; and I will do him the justice to say he is the most *available* stump speaker the Know Nothings have in the district.

Mr. Waring then gracefully arose, and showed himself with modest bearing, like the juvenile Corsican, before the grey-bearded Generals of the French Italian campaign. Soon he showed himself fully competent to lead on the Democratic column, either in aggressive or defensive war. The trembling cohorts of the dark lanterns felt the polished stroke of his keen Damascus blade, as he cut from right to left, from front to rear, through their motley array. He passed in masterly review the action of parties on the vital question of the constitutional rights of the South; and proved, beyond all reasonable cavail, that the Democratic party alone had any true claims for Southern support; and in trumpet tones called on the South to make her election, and to any State, who had had no stomach for the fight for a constitutional Union, to depart.

Messrs. Editors, could you have heard his thrilling appeal and burning words, you would have caught inspiration from his eye, and fresh courage to scatter from the press those words of cheer, which bids freemen hold on to time-honored principles, and never despair of their country in a conflict with error, as long as truth is unshackled or reason revered.

T.

For the Standard.

"How long wilt thou sleep, O, sluggard?—
When wilt thou awake out of thy sleep?"

To the passing traveller, the first sight of our City of Oaks, provided it is in the day time, is like a pleasing dream, an oasis in a barren wilderness; but should the first view incline him to a further acquaintance with its beauties, the charm is broken, and the green smiling oasis is forgotten, as it disappears before "Raleigh as she is, has been, and, we fear greatly, ever shall be"—the dry, dark, rough metropolis of "old fogyism." We claim not to be a defender of the fast principles of the younger portion of the American family; nor, on the other hand, do we at all approve of that stagnant state of affairs, which the slow—prudent, some call it—grovelling, never-moving policy adopted by the old fogies, is calculated to produce. No, *produce* is not the word, for *production* necessarily implies exertion of some kind; but as far as we understand the principles, they are entirely negative; expressing the total absence of the positive qualities of action and energy; but our knowledge of the Anglo Saxon tongue is so meagre that we are forced to beg the assistance of some friend to help us out in a *christian*-like manner, and substitute the proper verb in the place of produce; but we are digressive. Though we are by no means in favor of either of the modes of proceeding, we would have neither the lightning speed of the one, nor the snail pace of the other; for we submit that extremities are always "odorous."—Yet, it appears that there must be some honest medium, some middle road that rejoices in the good qualities of either extreme, and disclaims the use of both. Such a medium we would have our citizens pursue. We would have *light* thrown upon our streets as well as upon our minds. The desire of every one of us should be to have the rough thoroughfares of the public made smooth, and the projecting stumbling bricks laid low.

Enterprising spirits should not be brow-beaten and frowned down with the inevitable response—no sir, we wish none of your improvements; the noise of business would disturb our slumbers. Alas! poor Rip Van Winkle, have you not slept sufficiently to render all your senses dumb? When wilt thou awake to a knowledge of thine own powers? When wilt thou turn thine eyes to the enlightening vistues of thy stately pines? How long e'er the waterless city will become aware of the existence of that all-powerful invention, the Water Ram, and cause the cooling stream to flow in every quarter, in every house,—nay, in every room, from the heights of Crab Tree? When shall the eye of every Carolinian brighten up at the sight of our capitol, (which now looms up against the clouds like a stately tree in a desert,) surrounded by beautiful walks, with the air filled with the perfume of myriads of flowers, and cooled by jets of fountains? When shall our city be graced with a capacious Hall for exhibitions, where the leisure moments of the citizens may be spent, with both advantage to themselves morally and physically, and to their amusement?

Strange, indeed, it must seem, but still 'tis true, that we are the most backward of all the States in improvement. 'Twas once reported that Rip Van Winkle had aroused from his stupor, but we fear he had only been awakened by the busy hum of improvement from the other States, and turned himself over to sleep another century. Shall we say amen to that?

G.

For the Standard.

GREENE COUNTY.

MESSRS. EDITORS: According to previous notice, a large portion of the County assembled in the Court House in Snow Hill, on Saturday the 28th of June; when, on motion of Capt. James P. Speight, Maj. William Dixon was called to the Chair, and Allen Croom and J. J. Hoakry appointed Secretaries. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be to nominate some suitable person to be voted for to represent us in the next House of Commons of North Carolina. At this time, to the regret of all, our much-esteemed fellow-citizen, Dr. D. G. W. Ward, came forward in a patriotic and animated address declining again to be a candidate, but assuring the Democracy of Greene county all they had to do was to nominate their man and go to work, and the battle was ours.

On motion of Col. Layfayette Darden, the Convention proceeded to vote for a candidate; when Arthur D. Speight, Esq., was unanimously nominated for our standard-bearer through this campaign. Mr. Speight being in the Convention, accepted the nomination in a stirring and eloquent manner. Our candidate is worthy in every respect, and will do credit to the county.

Our very efficient Sheriff, James E. Exum, was re-nominated by acclamation, and accepted the same.

A committee of five, appointed by the Chairman, reported resolutions which are in the hands of the Secretaries.

Capt. James P. Speight being called, rose amid tremendous applause and entertained the audience for some time in his usual happy and elegant manner. Saturday, the 28th of June, was a day that made Democratic hearts rejoice; to see men that had always been adverse to them in politics come forward and enlist to fight under our glorious Democratic banner, believing ours to be the only principles to save this Union.

The Know Nothings as yet have no candidates out, and from present appearances it will be a very hard matter to get one out; for where defeat is staring them in the face as it is in all parts of this county, it is no pleasant task to be a candidate. Governor Bragg's vote will be considerably increased in this county. In fact, we look upon it as no race at all between him and Gilmer, and feel assured that Thomas Bragg will be re-elected Governor by between 7 and 10,000 majority. We are now warmed up for the contest, and our efforts will tell by large Democratic majorities the first Thursday in August.

GREENE COUNTY.

For the Standard.

HAW RIVER HOUSE.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Permit, through the columns of your valuable sheet, one who is in no manner interested except as a North Carolinian, to speak a few words in praise of an undertaking in which we all ought to feel an abiding concern.

This hotel is now nearly completed, and is one of the most commodious as well as comfortable building in the State. We have seen several complimentary notices of it, "but the half has not been told," nor do we intend to go into the minutiæ, but only recommend it to the travelling public, who will then be better enabled to judge for themselves.

We must confess ourself agreeably surprised at the superior style in which it is kept by the kind and accommodating proprietor, Gen. Benj. Trolinger, whose courteous manners and congenial spirits soon secure to the weary traveller a home and a friend. This house is situated at the junction of the eastern and the western trains, where the passengers are permitted to regale themselves for an hour after a warm and dusty ride. During this time they partake of as good a collation as North Carolina can afford, being collected from both directions, which afford facilities for the culinary department rarely met with, and the General is quite lavish of the good things of life.

On sitting down to his table one feels confident that every thing is in the nicest order, and does not hesitate to fill that "aching void within," which is so often cheated by seeing more "flies in the pie" than plums. A good table contributes *materially* to comfort and good custom, and we do not fear our friends being satisfied if they permit themselves to experience the hospitality of the "Haw River House."—During this season of almost starvation it is quite a treat to tarry with the kind-hearted General and enjoy his well-filled larder.

"The House," as it is familiarly characterized, is delightfully situated; in the healthiest portion of the State, and is becoming a favorite resort for those who flee the pestiferous sections of our low country, much to the chagrin of our fashionable watering places.

The superior suit of apartments of this House are furnished with all those little appliances for comfort, such as baths, &c., which constitute one of its recommendations, and make it worthy to hold "the bones of royalty itself."

After spending an hour, the most pleasant in the annals of our existence, we bade adieu to the place, feeling amply remunerated for our time spent.

A VISITOR.

For the Standard.

White Stone Lodge, No. 155, of Ancient York Masons, located in the vicinity of Wakefield, Wake county, N. C., was dedicated on Tuesday the 24th of June last.

The Rev. James Reid performed the services (by a dispensation) in a most solemn and imposing manner in due and ancient form.

His address was full of pathos, followed with impress and beauty, with regard to the great cardinal virtues of the order; and exhibited in an eminent degree a mind well informed in Masonic history; and was listened to with marked attention by a large and respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness the scene of consecration.

The services being performed the fraternity were called from labour to refreshments, and partook of a sumptuous repast prepared at the instance of the Lodge for the occasion.

A fraternizing feeling seemed to pervade the entire assembly, and much good was effected for the institution by the address.

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Earpsborough, June 26, 1856.

For the Standard.

WILLIAMSTON, May 26, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS: When I attached myself to the American party, I did so with the purest motives. My object was a modification of the naturalization laws. I had no other in view, and in this I thought the whole American party was agreed, and therefore national. Alas! I was mistaken. The ridiculous farce which was enacted in the House of Representatives of the United States, has revealed the humiliating and disgusting fact, that Americanism, as I understood it, is a very subordinate affair.—The voting for Speaker shows the black Republican branch of the American party, from one hundred to one hundred and six members. It also shows a little handful of those who call themselves *national* Americans, numbering from thirty to thirty-six.—Of this number, the larger proportion are *Northern* members, mostly from the State of New York; and what they mean by "National," may be seen by reference to the "Auburn Daily American," published in the State of New York, and whose nationality is commended and endorsed by the "American Organ," published at Washington City.

Here is an extract from that paper, published in the American Organ of 12th January: "The American party, as a great national party, has nothing to do with slavery beyond resisting its extension in Territories now free from it." What! Is resisting the introduction of slave property into the territories—in other words, opposition to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act—a *national* sentiment of the American party? The Southern Americans answer No! with one voice. Then the Southern nationals and the Northern nationals entertain sentiments as wide apart as the poles. The votes as recorded in the contest for Speaker will justify my position. Nineteen Democrats of the North stood shoulder to shoulder with the whole Democratic representation from the South, upon a platform guaranteeing equal rights to all sections of the Union, supporting for Speaker an uncompromising opponent to all the isms that have proved themselves so dangerous to the peace and harmony of these States. While the Democrats were doing this, the Know Nothings, with one hundred and twenty-one members in Congress, repeatedly cast eighty-eight votes for Banks, who deliberately and coolly declared that for the sake of destroying the South, "he would be willing to let the Union slide." During the same time the whole Southern American force, with a corporal's guard of Northerners, voted for H. M. Fuller, a man totally unsound on the slavery question. He was opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the canvass for the office he now holds, and was elected over Wright, one of Pennsylvania's truest national Democrats, upon the able issue of Freesoilism.

How, I ask, is it possible, that a party thus disjointed and broke into so many fragments, though its principles may be as pure as the descending dews, and its aims as high and elevated as the benignant heavens,—how, I ask, can it effect anything but discord? Can it be called a party in any comprehensive sense of that term? I think not. Can the vital interests of the country, especially of the South, be safely confided to a party thus constituted? I honestly think not. Where, then, is the national, and therefore, conservative party? Candor, honesty, and patriotic principles extorts the confession that the Democratic party, though greatly marred in its original harmony, stands before the country as the only repository of national safety.

The present Chief Magistrate—the head of the Democratic party—is committed to the nation on the great subject vital to the South, and around him, I humbly think, the South should gather as one man.

These are my views concerning the *nationality* of the Democratic party, and as regards the State policy, I am with the Democrats heart and hand.

With great respect, yours truly,

JOS. J. MARTIN.

For the Standard.

ALAMANCE COUNTY, July 18th, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I take this method of saying to the public, that from misrepresentations made to me some time since I was induced to join the order commonly called Know Nothings; but after joining and understanding for myself the aims and objects of the party, I felt it my duty to withdraw, which I have done. Gentlemen of the world, I, Henry Ray, publish to the public that I am no longer a member of the dark-lantern order. When I joined them they told me that I never would regret it; but, gentlemen, it was a mistake altogether. I repented of it all the time, and when I applied for a dismission he refused to give it to me upon the ground that he was not an officer and that that he knew nothing about it, and he pointed me to another man; and if I had gone to him he would have pointed me to another one, and so on. I was a member at Bethleham Church in Orange.

Yours truly.

HENRY RAY.

For the Standard.

WASHINGTON, N. C., July 9, 1856.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson:

GENTLEMEN: I see in your paper of the 5th inst., a communication over the signature of "*A Martin Democrat*" professing to give an account of the discussion in Greenville on the 24th June between Messrs. Gilmer and Bragg, in which he uses the following language: "No longer ago than May Court last, Mr. F. B. Satterthwaite made a flaming speech in behalf of Whiggery—said there was no such party as the "American" party in Pitt, for he knew that no man on that ticket could be elected. So yesterday, in my opinion, Mr. Satterthwaite drilled Mr. Gilmer and told him he must not declare himself as the "American" candidate." If "*A Martin Democrat*" had not (very improperly) put the above quotation into his communication, I should not have condescended to notice it, but if your correspondent was present and heard the speech which I made to the people at our last May Court, he either did not have *comprehension* enough to understand what I *did* say, or he has *wilfully* misrepresented it, for I made no such statement or admission in my speech as he charges me with, or any thing like it. On the contrary, my speech was in favor of the American party and their principles, and I stated (what I believed to be true) that it was the first speech in favor of the American party which had been made in Pitt county. My speech was followed by one from E. J. Warren and Jesse R. Stubbs, Esqs., on the same side; and how "*A Martin Democrat*" could have made such a misstatement I am unable to conceive. If his statement of *facts* are so very erroneous I suppose I need not notice his "*opinion*" that I drilled Mr. Gilmer, &c.

As an act of justice to me, gentlemen, I desire you to publish this in your paper.

Very respectfully, &c.,

F. B. SATTERTHWAITE.

Democratic Meeting in Martin.

On the 26th June, 1856, a portion of the Democrats from different parts of the county assembled at the Court House in the town of Williamston, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to represent Martin county in the House of Commons in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.—The meeting was organized by calling to the Chair Dr. S. C. Benjamin and appointing L. Johnson Secretary.

Upon motion of S. W. Watts, a committee of three were appointed by the chair to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. Whereupon, Col. S. W. Watts, W. R. W. Sherrod and T. W. Ward, Esqs., were appointed said Committee, who, after having retired for a short time, reported the following resolutions which were read separately and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our confidence and heartily endorse the time-honored principles of the Democratic party; and that we have the gratification of knowing that those principles have become the settled policy of this country.

Resolved, That we endorse the resolutions of the late Democratic District Convention, held at this place on the 3d May last.

Resolved, That we are highly gratified at the united and harmonious action of the late Cincinnati Convention; and that we fully endorse the nomination of James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, and John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States—that we hail their nominations as an omen of success, and we pledge them our cordial and united support.

On motion of John Watts, the meeting then proceeded to vote by ballot for a candidate, when Stephen W. Outerbridge, Esq., was unanimously nominated.

On motion, Eli Cherry, T. W. Ward and W. R. W. Sherrod were appointed a committee to inform Mr. Outerbridge of his nomination and to solicit his acceptance.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the N. C. Standard with a request to publish.

S. C. BENJAMIN, Chm'n.

L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

ATROCIOUS FRAUD ON THE PUBLIC!—ARREST AND COMMITTAL OF THE PERPETRATOR.—We learn from the Philadelphia press, that Hollis, who was charged with counterfeiting so extensively the labels of Holloway's Pills, has been committed to Moyamensing jail for trial in default of bail. The examination showed that the immense sales of Holloway's Remedies in this country had long since excited the cupidity of a class of miscreants known as "medical counterfeiters." The establishments of Professor Holloway, in every city in the Union, had been closely watched, the extent of their business ascertained, and finally a system of counterfeiting planned out which, in extent and magnitude, has probably never been equalled in this or any other country. We hope the fortunate arrest of the chief conspirator, Hollis, will tend to explode the whole scheme; all the material of the rascally combination is now in the hands of the police. It is somewhat difficult to counterfeit the remedies of Prof. Holloway with impunity. His agents "cover the land," constituting an all-pervading "vigilance committee" whose Argus eyes are ever open to his interests and the interests of the sick, which are in fact "one and inseparable." Hollis and his gang forgot this independent medical police, ever on the alert, all in direct communication with the office in New York.—They left out of their calculations the boundless pecuniary resources of Professor Holloway, and underestimated his zeal and liberality when engaged in hunting down down the double knavery that tampered with the public health while it sought to rob him of his reputation. The timely discovery of this scheme of wholesale rascality, will, we trust, be a warning to "medical counterfeiters." The counterfeit plates, labels, &c., are all in the hands of the authorities of Philadelphia, and the conspiracy is utterly crushed. Its effect has been to exhibit in a more striking light the unparalleled popularity of Holloway's Pills, for only against the leading medicine of the age would such a scheme have been organized.

It would be well for the trade to be on their guard against similar frauds for the future. One scheme of imposture is put down, but the popularity of the medicines may give rise to others.

N. Y. Nat. Pol. Gazette.

OLD CITIZENS DEAD.—Mr. Samuel Simpson died in Nowberne on the 7th inst., in the 83d year of his age. Mr. Philemon Hawkins, of Louisburg, died on the 9d instant, in the 90th year of his age.

The Impressions of a Traveller.

We make the following interesting extracts from a letter in the New York Journal of Commerce of July 10, written at Columbia, S. C., over the signature of "The Wanderer," and dated June 28, 1856:

"My proposition now is, to lead you from Weldon, over another route through North Carolina, to Columbia; and I invite you and your readers, to accompany me with observant eyes and willing minds; and the distinct understanding that we do not attempt to prejudice one interest for the benefit of another. Our object shall be relate the truth, as it occurs to us.

While sitting in the omnibus which conveys "through passengers" from the railroad to the station at Washington, and reflecting in regretful silence upon the long separation yet to occur between *my* self and my *better* self, I was addressed in quite an ingenuous and intelligent strain, by a stranger; and, upon mutual identification with North Carolina, we became companions; and, although he was several years my junior, as intimate as two Rio Honda smokers after a sumptuous dinner and a bottle of Duff, Gordon & Co.'s 1836. By this incident, the personal pronoun *I*, was *presto* changed into the plural *we*: So, on *we* came: my companion often amusing me with stories of the sights he had just been enjoying among the Paddies, the Bulls, and the Parlez Vous, on the other side of the Atlantic. Together we supped, sat on the high deck of the steamer Baltimore, smoked "Operas," and gazed with admiration upon the cloud tinted waves of the broad Potomac, as they rolled from our paddle-wheels, after the sun had fallen below the distant heights of Georgetown. My companion was bound for his residence at Hillsboro', some twelve miles North of the State University of North Carolina.

After sleeping soundly in the cars from Aquaia Creek, we breakfasted at Petersburg; came over the poverty-like soil of Virginia in that section of the State, until we reached the rich lands, of the Roanoke, in North Carolina, extending to Weldon. And here, at Weldon, commences our new route of travel.

At two o'clock P. M., after a fine dinner at Moody's new and cleanly eating house, we took the cars of the Weldon and Raleigh Railroad; and after passing through a good oakland farming country, where tar, pitch and turpentine, though extremely valuable to the world, are not known, we reached the beautifully embowered little city of Raleigh, the North Carolina seat of government, where the large granite state house, with its collonade fronts, and almost every private residence is overshadowed by groves of tall oaks in full summer green. The granite of which the fine capitol is built, was taken from a quarry about two miles from the town; and the capitol stands in a square of 180 to 200 yards in diameter, and surrounded by an iron fence. The oaks of the square are tall and spreading.

While speaking of the capitol of Raleigh, it may be as well to state, for the information of those who do not know the fact, and for the honor of North Carolina, that she was the first State of the American Union which had sculptured and paid for a splendid Italian marble statue of Washington. It was the work of the great sculptor Canova, and cost some twenty thousand dollars. It was seated on an Italian marble pedestal, clad in the Roman toga, and holding a tablet and scroll in the left hand, and a pen in the other. The marble of which the whole work was composed was white as snow. It was destroyed in the conflagration of the old Capitol, about twenty-five years ago. *You* may know all this, but a majority of your readers do not; and hence this historical synopsis.

Prior to the date of this great work by Canova, Virginia had a statue of Washington, the size of life, in her Capitol at Richmond; and it was a faithful and true likeness, if those who knew Washington were judges; but this statue was neither sought nor paid for by Virginia. It was *presented* by Houdon, a Frenchman, who chiseled it himself, to the commemoration of American heroism under the Divine Ægis, and his own immortalization, as the result will be. A *fac simile* of this work of Houdon in plaster, stands in the rotuuda of the Capitol at Washington City. But to my narration. After a visit to some business men at Raleigh, a good supper at Col. Yarbrough's hotel, and a treat with piano music and singing at the house of a friend, I slept soundly in No. 41 Yarbrough's on a fine bed; and left the next morning, at half past nine, on the North Carolina Central Railroad, for Charlotte, accompanied by my young friend, who left the cars at Hillsboro'; after which, Judge B., of the Superior Court, who entered the cars at Hillsboro' (strictly a burrow among hills) became my companion and instructor, as far as Charlotte.

While speaking of Raleigh, I ough to have stated that it contains an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb; and that an Asylum for Lunatics, about 700 feet long, has been recently completed on one of the oak-clad hills near the border of the town, and is occupied by a number of inmates. It presents quite an imposing appearance viewed from the town. I believe it is a State institution.

The country, after leaving Raleigh, becomes more and more interesting; and the eyes of the traveler are gratified by the alternation of good farms, well cultivated; tall oak woods, interspersed with luxuriant undergrowth; fields of grain, ripe for the sickle, or covered by green corn and extensive open oak woods; handsome residences situated in large groves of tall oaks; small streams and rivers, and hill and dale without termination; the soil being red and brown, like that of most Southern hill countries, even to Texas inclusive.

Much of the scenery near the Yadkin river reminds me of the country from Plainfield in New Jersey to the Delaware, bordering the New Jersey Central Railroad; but Jersey has, nowhere, such elegant groves and woods of tall, large, spreading oaks, as are to be seen bordering the North Carolina Railroad; and there is one fact connected with this road, which ought to recommend it. Aye, *three* facts. 1st. It has no trussel work to give way, let the cars fall through, or burn up. 2d. The bridges across the rivers are strong, and rest upon stone pillars. And 3d. It passes through a handsome, hilly and healthy country.

The first river on the rout is the little Eno, so called by the Indians, at Hillsboro; 2d. the Haw an abbreviation of the aboriginal Saxapahaw; and not a corruption, as *Tar* is of *Tau* river, or River of Health, in the original; and 3d, the Yadkin. The Eno is about 30 yards wide; the Haw 100; and the Yadkin some 200.

The principal towns between Raleigh and Charlotte, are Hillsboro, where large numbers of young men have been prepared for college; Greensborough, where large numbers of females have been highly educated in one of the best female colleges in this or any other country; and Salisbury, a rich and thriving place. At Charlotte, I spent two nights and one day, and found it to contain many handsome two story white residences, situated in groves of oaks, many of which (oaks) I judged to be at least sixty feet in diameter, from point to point of limbs.

Mr. Young, proprietor of the Mansion House, at Charlotte, in which I had a fine room, called my attention to a lump of gold ore weighing 38 ounces, valued at 90 per cent. pure gold, which, the owner stated, was picked up by one of his hands, on his plantation, between Raleigh and Weldon. At seventeen dollars an ounce for pure gold this lump is worth $584 40. He stated also, that he had recently sold a fine diamond, from the same premises, for $35. A gentleman of Charlotte, who has a fine collection of North Carolina minerals showed me a curious specimen of sheet stone, about one-third of an inch thick, which bends to the extent of several degrees back and forth, which I had not seen before, though it has been written of. He also showed me enormous specimens of amethyst; some opal, garnet, diamond, most beautiful red oxide of lead, &c., all found in that region of North Carolina, with carbuncles and other precious stones.

The belt of country some 60 miles wide, between the Yadkin and Catawba rivers, is said to be one of the garden regions of the earth, as a farming district, independently of its rich minerals. Let travelers pass over the Weldon and Raleigh, and the N. C. Central on their way to the South, via Charlotte, and they will discover what few strangers know, that the piney lowland near the sea-board does not constitute the State of North Carolina any more than "*Naa*—acemond" county and its sisters in poverty-stricken Huckleberrydom constitute Virginia.

From what I have said, it will be seen that from Weldon to Wilmington, N. C., the distance is 161 miles. It is, then, about one mile to the W. and Manchester Railroad, which is 171 miles to Kingsville, S. C., while from Kingsville to Columbia is about 20 miles; making in all, 353 miles from Weldon, N. C., to Columbia, S. C. By the upper route, from Weldon to Raleigh, is 97 miles, Raleigh to Charlotte 174, and Charlotte to Columbia 110 miles; in all, 381 miles by this route from Weldon to Columbia, or 28 miles farther, and at a cost of about $2½ more for railroad fare. From Columbia to Charleston, or to Augusta, Ga. the fare is $5, formerly $4."

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st	District,	WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd,	"	W. J. BROW, of Pitt.
3rd,	"	M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th,	"	GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th,	"	S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th,	"	THOS. SETTLE, JR., of Rock'ham.
7th,	"	R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th,	"	W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE SENATE:

GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:

NATHANIEL G. RAND,
AUGUSTUS M. LEWIS,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

FOR SHERIFF:

WILLIAM H. HIGH.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

FEE BILLS OF CLERKS AND SHERIFFS.—We have on hand a quantity of these bills which will be sent *free of postage*, ten for $1. All Clerks are bound, under a penalty of $50 to have these bills stuck up in their offices. Address the Editors of the Standard.

RALLY FOR BRAGG!

BROTHER DEMOCRATS:—Gov. Bragg has now been in the field many weeks, devoting himself to our cause, and upholding the Democratic banner. This he has done and is doing, with great zeal and ability. He has made a good Governor. Up to the day his opponent was nominated, no one breathed a word to the contrary. His re-election is conceded by the opposition, and the only question is as to his majority. That question it is for us to determine. Let us go to work with renewed zeal, and give him TEN THOUSAND MAJORITY. We can do it, if we will. The vote in August will have an important bearing on that in November.

We trust every Democratic candidate for the Legislature will regard it as one of his special duties to present the claims of Gov. Bragg from the stump—to defend him against unjust attacks, and to use all honorable means to increase his vote and swell his majority. And let us all resolve to do the same thing, whenever and wherever we can. Circulate the documents—reason with the people, and let light upon public affairs go abroad among them in all directions. Above all, LET US RESOLVE TO WORK ON THE DAY OF ELECTION, both for Gov. Bragg and our other candidates. *That*, after all, *is the important day.* Let us see to it, on that day, that a FULL VOTE IS POLLED.

Do your whole duty, brother Democrats, and a GLORIOUS VICTORY AWA

More Proof of the SECTIONALISM and of the FREESOIL tendencies of Know-Nothingism in North-Carolina.

We have heretofore stated that Mr. Gilmer, while in the West, advocated an increased tax on slaves, and especially an alteration of the Constitution so as to tax slaves under twelve years of age. It is well known that, in the last Assembly, he moved to amend the Constitution so as to tax all slaves over fifty years of age; and that, ever since he has been in public life, he has steadily advocated the white basis, and opposed the federal population and taxation basis.

We now invite attention to the following extract from an Editorial in the last "Asheville Spectator"—a paper edited by John D. Hyman, one of the K. N. Electors, and who speaks by authority. The "Spectator" says—

"Not only is Mr. Gilmer the champion of internal improvement, but he is likewise the uncompromising advocate of equality between the two sections of the State. He is opposed, as every true Carolinian should be, to taxing the land of the poor man in the west, *and allow the negroes of the rich man in the East to go untax-d, as is, comparatively, now the case.* Lands and negroes alike are property; the poor man's estate, for the most part, consists in land, and in the simplicity of our nature it seems to us that if it is just to discriminate in the taxation of different kinds of property, the discrimination should be in favor of the poor man instead of the rich man—in other words, *that negroes should be taxed more in proportion to value than lands.* But Mr. Gilmer is in favor of strict *equality*—of taxing both lands and negroes according to their value, *without reference to the ages of the latter.* Gov. Bragg, on the other hand, would *protect* the negroes of the rich man in the East from taxation, and, *per consequentiam*—by necessary consequence—*oppress* the poor man in the West by onerous taxation.

Such, fellow-citizens, of the West, are the relative positions of the candidates for Governor upon these vital questions. Considering the facts and conclusions we have presented, and we challenge confutation, we venture the assertion, there is not a single Western man, who, if he would consult justice and equality, as well as his own interests, instead of party, would not vote for John A. Gilmer in preference to Thomas Bragg, Jr., of Northampton. We hope our readers will take these things into serious consideration."

Comment on the foregoing is not necessary.—*When are these attacks on the slaveholding interests to cease?* Is it not enough that we are assailed and reviled by Northern abolitionists, without these attempts here at home, to get votes by sectional appeals, and by a course of conduct which is calculated still further to impair the value of our slave property? Is there a slaveholder—is there a man who properly values the security of slave property, and his own repose and safety, who can go to the polls and vote for John A. Gilmer?

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON ASSAILING MR. FILLMORE, AND DEFENDING MR. BUCHANAN.—It is known that Andrew Jackson Donelson, the K. N. nominee for Vice President, edited for two or three years the Washington Union. We remember that, during that time, we felt it our duty to differ with him, and to rebuke him for what we considered erroneous doctrine; and about the same time Mr. Venable of this State, administered to him a castigation in his place in the House, which was felt by the Democracy generally to be well deserved. No man at that time assailed Mr. Fillmore with more bitterness than did Maj. Donelson. Differing with many of his party associates in relation to some of the "compromise" measures of 1850, yet here he faithfully reflected the Democratic feeling, in exhibiting Mr. Fillmore and his administration in their true colors before the American people. Among other things he said: "In fact, Mr. Fillmore's strength at the South never had any root in the public mind."—True enough, for it was Gen. Taylor's strength that carried the ticket. Maj. Donelson, in the "Union" of 1851, gave Mr. Fillmore credit for no act but that of signing the fugitive-slave law; but it would have been "stark madness in him," he added "or any other President, to have refused that signature." He also charactered his administration as "*one long, sad, tedious failure and blunder*"—denounced it for its corruptions, its yielding to abolition mobs, for its hostility to the South, and denounced Mr. Fillmore himself for "his old, and, for a time, dormant ABOLITIONISM." This, we confess, is not a pleasant picture for K. N's to look upon; yet it is drawn to the life—it is Donelson's own work—*he* said it and did it. He also says he is "a Democrat of the old Jackson stamp." Is this the entertainment to which the old Whigs are invited? Are they to vote, or to be denounced if they do not vote, for a man who thus wrote of Mr. Fillmore, and who declares that he is neither an old line Whig, nor a Know Nothing, but a Democrat?

Maj. Donelson also, while Editor of the Union, defended Mr. Buchanan most earnestly against the false charges brought against him by his opponents. The K. N. leaders who are supporting Maj. Donelson, will therefore please bear in mind, when they are making their charges against Mr. Buchanan of "ten cents a day," "Democratic blood" freesoilism, old federalism, and the like, that Maj. D. in 1851, pronounced those charges untrue.

Ford and Gilmer side by side!

Gov. Ford, of Ohio, is known to be a rabid abolition Know Nothing. In a speech recently delivered by him in Worcester, Massachusetts, he said:

"The truth is you have done too much already for these southern fellows. You have submitted to indignities that honorable, high-minded men ought not to submit to. *You have allowed them to count five negroes equal to three Yankees,* while they claim those negroes as mere chattels. You ought upon the same principle to count your cattle, your bank stock and your wealth generally, in making up the basis of representation. You have since the formation of this government, allowed nine states to come into the Union on that basis."

Mr. Gilmer used the same language in substance in the "Western Address." He objects, as Ford does, to the federal basis, by which "five negroes" are "equal to three Yankees." Mr. Gilmer strikes at the federal basis here at home, and Ford does it in Massachusetts. Ford denounces the repeal of the Missouri restriction, by which slaves were let in to Kansas—and so does Gilmer. Ford is an oath-bound Know Nothing—and so is Gilmer.

GOV. BRAGG AND MR. GILMER IN FAYETTEVILLE. The Carolinian contains an interesting account of the discussion in Fayetteville, on Wednesday last. The grounds occupied by the two candidates were pretty much the same as those occupied in former discussions. The Carolinian, in closing its notice of the discussion, says—

"The charge that Mr. Dobbin was a secessionist, was repelled by Gov. Bragg with honest indignation.

Mr. Gilmer had objected to the squatter sovereignty principle, which he said was involved in the Kansas act, but Hon Geo. E. Badger, one of the great lights of the whig party, advocated that bill, and had failed to discover in it any such feature as Mr. Gilmer complained of. Gov. Bragg also refuted the charge of Mr. Gilmer, that the Democratic party was responsible for the election of Banks. Mr. Rayner's course was commented upon in terms severe, but just. Many other points embraced in Mr. Gilmer's speech were controverted by Gov. Bragg most effectually, but want of space compels us to pass them by for the present.

We will close this hastily prepared and imperfect sketch of the discussion by assuring our friends that in Gov. Bragg the Democracy have a champion of whom they may well be proud. Able and astute as Mr. Gilmer is, we as well as many of our political opponents who were present at the discussion could not resist the conclusion that, of the two, Bragg and Gilmer, Bragg was the "better man.""

MASS MEETING IN RUTHERFORDTON.—The proceedings of the Mass Meeting of Democrats and anti-Know Nothings at Rutherfordton, on the 16th inst., shall appear in our next. The meeting was addressed with great force and eloquence by the Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell. Our intelligence from the Western part of the State is of a highly encouraging character.

MR. GILMER'S RECORD.

Keep it before the people, That John A. Gilmer, the K. N. candidate for Governor, when a member of the Legislature in 1846, refused to vote supplies for our brave volunteers for the Mexican war, unless their friends would couple with the vote a declaration that the war was unconstitutional and unjust. The country was at war, and its honor at stake in a foreign land; and at such a time Mr. Gilmer paused to "mouse" over party schemes, and thus practically, by retarding the prosecution of the war, *gave aid and comfort to the public enemy.*

Keep it before the people, That Mr. Gilmer, though professing to be a friend to Free Suffrage, has uniformly voted against the measure. Mr. Gilmer might have passed the bill by his vote, in 1850 and in 1852 *but he refused to give it,* thereby defeating it.

Keep it before the people, That Mr. Gilmer is violently opposed, as all his votes will show, to the present basis of representation in the Legislature; and that he is in favor of the white basis, both as to the Legislature and in the distribution of the Common School Fund.

Keep it before the people, That Mr. Gilmer voted and spoke, in the last Legislature, in favor of a Convention, *to be called in palpable violation of the Constitution;* the object of which Convention was to strike down the present federal and taxation basis, and substitute therefor the white basis.

Keep it before the people, That Mr. Gilmer voted in the last Legislature to INCREASE THE TAX ON SLAVES; and that he has so little confidence in the Commons voters, for whose suffrages he is now a candidate, that he is not willing to permit them to vote for Senators, because, as he alleges, they will impose upon and injure the interests of the landholders. He has no fears, it seems, that slave property will be overburdened; but he himself proposes measures, which, if carried out, would certainly and seriously injure that species of property. As an excuse for opposing Free Suffrage he affects to be alarmed about the interests of the landholders; when he knows that every Commoner must own one hundred acres, and every Senator three hundred acres of land in fee Does any one suppose that these Senators would vote to injure their own interests?—to oppress themselves, while they favored other interests?

Keep it before the people, That Mr. Gilmer is in favor of a MONSTER BANK, to be based, partly on specie and partly on Railroad and State bonds, by which he proposes to carry on together, Railroads and Banking. Remember, fellow-citizens, *that there can be no safe basis for Banking operations but* SPECIE. Every departure from this principle must be attended with danger. Besides, such a Bank would become a MONSTROUS POLITICAL ENGINE, and might, in the end, control the people and seriously impair their liberties. If you wish to see a specimen of Mr. Gilmer's Bank principles and Bank notions, observe the one dollar bills of the "Greensborough Mutual Insurance and Trust Company," *bearing his likeness on their face.* This "*Insurance* Company" has assumed Banking privileges, no doubt with Mr. Gilmer's approval; and yet, so far as its character as a Bank is concerned, it is totally irresponsible. *It is neither bound to report to the Legislature, nor to redeem its notes in specie.* Think of these things. Is Mr. Gilmer such a financier, as you would like to have at the head of the State government?

Keep it before the people, That Mr. Gilmer declares that if he had been a member at Congress he would have voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill—a measure which removed the question of slavery from the halls of Congress, and *gave to the slaveholders of the South equal rights with the people of the North in the common Territories.*

Keep it before the people, That Mr. Gilmer is a KNOW NOTHING—a member of an intolerant, proscriptive, secret political association; that he has taken oaths to obey the councils of the order; and that, being thus bound, he could not, if elected, be the unbiased, uninfluenced, and unpledged Governor of *the people* of the State. He *would be the sworn servant of a secret faction,* and *responsible to that faction for his acts as Governor.*

Remember these things, and vote accordingly.

Hon. L. O'B. Branch.

This gentleman was here for a few days last week, having returned with his family, who have been for some time with him in Washington. He was in excellent health and spirits. Mr. Branch is of the opinion that Congress will not adjourn before the 1st of September, notwithstanding the efforts to effect an adjournment before that time by the Democratic members.

We learn that Mr. Branch addressed the House on the 12th instant, against the motion to expel Mr. Brooks, of South-Carolina. His remarks have not yet appeared in the Washington papers. As soon as they do appear, we shall lay them in full before our readers.

We do not go out of the way to flatter our Representative, nor do we indulge in any unmeaning compliment when we say, upon a review of Mr. Branch's course and services, that he has more than met the expectations of his constituents. He is an able, an attentive, and a laborious member; and there is no more reliable Democrat in the country than he is. He seems to be peculiarly fitted for public life, and to take a just and becoming pride in doing his duty to his party, to his friends, and to his country. We trust he may long be continued in the service of the people, whose interests he so attentively guards, while at the same time he adds to his own experience and reputation.

Political Discussion.

We understand there was a discussion at Leachburg, Johnston County, on Saturday before last, between Sidney A. Smith, Esq., and Dr. J. T. Leach, the sub-electors of their respective parties; and that Mr. Smith's speech was a triumphant vindication of Democratic principles. He exceeded even the most sanguine expectations of his friends, administering some very severe medicine to the Doctor and his party, which it is hoped will *work* well. The Democracy of Johhston were never in better spirits. They are confident of a "clean sweep" in August next, and we feel confident they will make it.

A. K. N Falsehood.

A friend in Chatham writes to us thus: "Our enemies, in order to injure our noble cause, are saying that the Standard has recently lost one half of its subscribers. Is it so?"

It is *not* so. On the contrary the Standard never added to its list so rapidly as it has for the last three months. Since the first of last May our books show an increase of over 900 subscribers—about 400 per month. Never have Democracy and the Standard flourished as at the present time.

MINISTER TO MEXICO.—John Forsyth, Esq., of Alabama, Editor of the Mobile Register, has been nominated to the Senate by the President, as Minister to Mexico, in place of Gen. Gadsden.

☞ We invite attention to the interesting letter of our Washington correspondent.

☞ Mr. Gilmer and other K. N. speakers, are endeavoring to make something for their cause out of an extract from the Standard of August 16, 1852; which extract, *they* say, is Editorial. We have already shown their mistake in this matter. They have been misled by the Signal of this place, which made the extract without stating, as it should have done, that it was from a copied article.

The article referred to, and from which Mr. Gilmer quotes, was copied from the Western Democrat, and is over the signature of "Old Style." It was written after Gen. Scott's nomination, and its tone is that of a mortified Fillmore man—of one who, on account of the setting aside of Mr. Fillmore, acted thereafter, more or less, with the Democratic party. Unquestionably, when an Editor copies a political article into his paper, he is understood, unless he expressly states to the contrary, *as approving the general drift and object of the article;* but cannot be held responsible for all the sentiments and views it contains. Nothing can be clearer than that.—Our files will show that we predicted Gen. Scott's nomination, and told our readers that Mr. Gilmer, Mr Miller, and other ardent Fillmore men, however they might then protest against such a course by their party, would nevertheless acquiesce, and make themselves conspicuous Scott champions. The result was as we predicted. *They*—not we—declared the salvation of the South and of the Union depended on Mr. Fillmore's nomination. *We* repeated what they had said to the people, and endeavored to hold them to it. And now they attempt to make *us* responsible for what *they* said in 1852, and to hold *us* up as the eulogist of Mr. Fillmore! It won't do, gentlemen. Judge us by our own Editorials, and by the general drift and tone of the articles which we copied, and we shall not complain. *You* "slaughtered" Mr. Fillmore to make room for an unsound man,—it was *your* work; and he was *your* favorite, not ours. And now—after having rejected him in 1852, and after having tried your chances with a military chieftain, whose leading recommendation was that he was a favorite with Seward, and likely, therefore, to obtain a large Northern vote—you come forward again with Mr. Fillmore, bound as he is with triple oaths to a secret political association, and strive to make capital for him by attributing to his political opponents the very same arguments in his behalf which you advanced in 1852, and then took back or ignored. The game is too palpable to deceive any one. It only serves to show your own inconsistency and the weakness of your cause. The extract referred to, and which has been read by Mr. Gilmer, does not contain our sentiments in regard to Mr. Fillmore. We never used such language about him Editorially; and in copying the article, though we approved of its general object, we did not endorse that portion of it to which reference is made. It is quite easy, but not very creditable, to garble the language of a political opponent.

No chance for Mr. Fillmore.

The Richmond Enquirer, replying to an article in the Richmond Whig, says:

"*With the exception of New York, Fillmore has not an electoral ticket in a single Northern State.* We make this assertion on the best authority; and if the *Whig* doubts its correctness, we invite contradiction. Now, how can the Know-Nothing candidate get an electoral vote without an electoral ticket! Will the *Whigs* please explain! The fact is, the Know-Nothing party of the North are merged and lost in the Black Republican fusion; and Fillmore's friends, in failing to nominate an electoral ticket, confess the impossibility of securing the vote of a Northern State.

In every Northern State the Democracy are organized, have nominated an electoral ticket, and are waging a patriotic and vigorous contest with the Black Republican and Know-Nothing coalition."

This proves what we have often said, that the contest is between Buchanan and Fremont. And now, Mr. Know Nothing, if you do not believe it, satisfy yourself by asking information on the subject from the first intelligent person you meet, who has recently visited the Northern States. Ask your friends who have lately been to New York, or Boston, or Philadelphia, or Chicago, or Pittsburg, or Albany, or Cincinnati—and see what they will say. They will tell you, privately, that the contest is between Buchanan and Fremont; and that, in the free States, Mr. Fillmore is hardly considered in the race. Where, then, is his strength? He is too moderate a freesoiler for the abolition Know Nothings, and too much of a freesoiler for the South.—That is the truth of it, to say nothing of other things, which operate against him in all portions of the country.

☞ The "Washington Union" of Saturday last thus notices the action of the House of Representatives in declaring the seat of Mr. Allen vacant.—This was done by nearly a strictly sectional vote, with the exception of the Northern Democrats, who voted to sustain Mr. Allen. The black Republicans and abolition Know Nothings of the House appear to be a compound of meanness, cunning, cowardice, and general political and personal scoundrelism.—The "Union" says—

"The sectional majority in the House of Representatives consummated an outrage upon justice and right yesterday, in declaring the seat of Hon. James C. Allen vacant, which has no parallel in partisan madness, except in the past proceedings of the same body. There is not one of the black Republicans who voted on the question who has a better right to his seat than had Mr. Allen. No intelligent man acquainted with the facts of the case can give any other than a political reason for the perpetration of such an act of flagrant wrong. That political reason is so obvious, that we hardly suppose the black Republicans themselves pretend to deny it. Mr. Allen is a genuine national Democrat. His seat was contested upon pretexts so flimsy that the contestant was not allowed to take the seat even after it had been declared vacant. Mr. Allen was virtually *expelled* from Congress for the offence of being a Democrat, and because his *expulsion* might increase the chances of Col. Fremont's election to the Presidency in the House of Representatives in the present relative strength of the Illinois delegation in that body. As we shall have more to say of this outrage, we will now only add that in the whole House there was no more faithful and efficient representative, and no more reliable Democrat, and none more ardently devoted to the Union and the constitution than Mr. Allen. Had he been less true to Democracy and the Union he could have retained his seat. We have little doubt that his constituents will resent the wrong, and vindicate their own rights, as well as those of their injured representative, by sending him back with a new commission, and give his persecutors a chance to expel him again. He is sure to come back as good a Democrat and Union man as he is now.

We were wondering who would be the next victim of the black despotism that reigns in the House, when one of its organs, the New York Herald, anounced that Mr. Hall, of Iowa, is to be next expelled. He, too, is guilty of the crime of being a friend to the Union; and he, too, stands in the way of a vote for Fremont in the House of Representatives. Off with his head, says the Herald, and we expect the Tribune to echo the order. If Herbert is not disposed of by judicial process, it will be easy for the House to despatch him. Fremont must be elected—no matter what outrages it costs—if the present House of Representatives can effect the object."

North-Carolina Railroad.

We learn that a committee of the Board of Directors met at Salisbury last week, for the purpose of considering and of modifying, as far as practicable, the present rates of freight upon certain articles.—This had been concluded necessary, in order to meet the reduction made by the Charlotte and Columbia as well as the South-Carolina Roads. This has been done, on wheat, flour, corn, &c.—So that our Road is now likely to receive a fair portion of the crop from the Western Counties, which is a large one.

The Wilmington Road has also made a corresponding reduction in their rates from Wilmington to Weldon; so that the seller will have a chance of markets; and articles are to be shipped at as cheap rates from Wilmington to New York as from Charleston and Norfolk. This will give a fair opportunity to our farmers to select their own markets, and is as it should be.

THE CANING AFFAIR IN NEW YORK.—We have briefly mentioned that a southerner caned a Massachusetts man at the Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y., Tuesday night. The Journal of Commerce says: About 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, Mr. Bushford W. Vicks, from South-Carolina, boarding at the Metropolitan Hotel, took upon himself the responsibility of caning Mr. Jacob Stanwood, of Massachusetts, also a guest at that house, for saying that the late assault by Preston S. Brooks upon Senator Sumner, was a cowardly and brutal affair. The two gentlemen were conversing together amicably to all appearance, when Mr. Stanwood made the above remarks. Offence was taken by Mr. Vicks, who raised his cane and beat Mr. Stanwood over the face and shoulders, causing the blood to flow freely. Several persons who were present, interfered and separated the parties, otherwise it is uncertain how the affair would have terminated. Mr. Stanwood was conducted to his rooms, and a physician was procured to attend him.

Vicks was arrested by officer Dunn, of the 14th ward police, and taken to the station house, where he was accommodated with quarters for the night. The following morning he was brought before Justice Brennan, but as Mr. Stanwood failed to appear against him, he was discharged from custody. It subsequently appeared that the injuries Mr. S. had sustained, prevented his appearance at Court at that time. Later in the day, however, he was conveyed to the 3d district police court in a carriage, where he made a charge of assault and battery against Mr. Vicks. On this complaint, a warrant for the arrest of Vicks was issued. He will, doubtless, be compelled to answer for his conduct at the court of sessions.

There is probably a mistake in the above. The gentleman referred to is, we take it, Mr. Bushrod W. Vick, of Nash County, *North*-Carolina.

MR. GILMER'S APPOINTMENTS.—Wadesborough, Anson, July 24th; Monroe, Union, July 25th; Charlotte, Mecklenburg, July 26th. Gov. Bragg will meet Mr. Gilmer at the above times and places.

A CHANCE FOR A SPECULATION.—The Georgia Constitutionalist publishes the following:

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD BY A MECHANIC.

To the Editor of the Constitutionalist:

I authorize you to offer a reward of fifty dollars for proof that James Buchanan said, in his speech in the United States Senate in 1843, as is stated in some of the newspapers, that he "*considered ten cents a day was enough for a laboring man.*"

It is the general belief with the know nothings that mechanics have no sense. I have found no one that could make good this statement about "Old Buck," so I thought I would offer a reward for the desired information, that those who have got so much more sense than the mechanics can turn their knowledge to some profit. A MECHANIC.

AUGUSTA, June 20, 1856.

The editor of this paper will give fifty dollars more. *Washington Union.*

And the Editors of this paper will give fifty dollars more. *Eds. Standard.*

From the Maysville Express.

Geo. D. Prentice falsifying his own Biography of Mr. Clay, to calumniate Mr. Buchanan!

Of all the bitter and unscrupulous enemies of Mr. Clay, there was none so deadly hostile, none who has so often and so violently traduced and calumniated him as James Buchanan of Pennsylvania. He was Mr. Clay's most vindictive enemy. He was the author of the most foul and malignant charges that were ever brought up against him, and during the whole of Mr. Clay's public service, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, lost no opportunity to malign his motives, underrate his services, and pour out against him the most bitter invective and foul abuse. *Louisville Journal.*

It would be a hard task, if not wholly impossible, for any one but the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, to condense in so few words, so much malignant calumny and unmitigated falsehood. For all he says of Mr. Buchanan, there is not the shadow of foundation, and we will, out of the editor's own mouth, convict him of deliberate, wilful and intentional design to do Mr. Buchanan injury, in asserting these charges.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE is the editor of the *Journal*, and he is the same GEO. D. PRENTICE, who in 1831, wrote the "Biography of Mr. Clay." We have that work now before us. After referring to the Kremer story and stracing it to i s explosion, after justifying Mr. Clay's vote for Mr. Adams for the Presidency, the Biographer of Mr. Clay, thus refers to the charge of "bargain" which it had been supposed was put to rest by the investigation in the House of Representatives:

"For some time it seemed as if partizan vengeance would soon, desist from the pursuit of Mr. Clay; but a distinguished accuser at length appeared against him. It was Gen. Jackson. This gentleman began to assert in private circles, that he himself might probably have been President had he but offered Mr. Clay the Secretaryship. * * * * * * * * Not satisfied with private hints and declarations, Mr. Clay's distinguished accuser finally stated in a public letter, that overtures of bargain had been made to him during the pendency of the Presidential election in the House of Representatives, by the friends of Mr. Clay. With his usual promptness of character he demanded thro' whom these overtures were made. *In reply Gen. Jackson gave up the name of James Buchanan, one of his own personal and political friends.* MR. BUCHANAN, HOWEVER, WAS AN HONORABLE MAN, AND HESITATED NOT TO SAY PUBLICLY, THAT HE HAD NEVER MADE TO GEN. JACKSON THE OVERTURES IN QUESTION, OR ANY THAT BORE THE LEAST RESEMBLANCE TO THEM. The principal accuser was now silent; but his partizans stopped their ears and shut their eyes to the proof of Mr. Clay's innocence, and cried—"away with him!"—*Prentice's Biography of Henry Clay, p. p.* 236—7.

Here then the editor of the *Journal*, who was Mr. Clay's biographer, declares Mr. Buchanan to be "AN HONORABLE MAN," and acquits him of the very charges which he now brings up in judgment against him. Now which is to be believed, the author of the biography, or the editor of the *Journal?* If the author of the biography told the truth in 1831, then the editor of the *Journal*, in 1856, has basely slandered Mr. Buchanan. We are content to leave the question, as to whether Geo. D Prentice the editor, is the calumniator, to our readers, only requesting them to refer to the testimony which we give in another place, fully establishing the truth in regard to Mr. Buchanan's conduct towards Mr. Clay in the matter complained of.

HON. WARREN WINSLOW.—During the debate upon the subject now before the House of Representatives (the Sumner affair) the Hon. Warren Winslow made an able argument denying constitutional power in the premises. This, we believe, was his first oratorical effort in the House, of which he is an efficient and deservedly esteemed member. In the commencement of his remarks, he spoke calmly and eloquently of the agitation now existing in the country, and, in a spirit of fervor, pointed out the duty of every lover of not a mere section, but of the entire, our common country. His language was chaste, and flowed with grace and earnestness from the lips of this statesman from the "Old North State." His voice and manner were in entire accordance with the language in which his high-toned sentiments were expressed. He commanded the attention of all the members present; a compliment which the auditors at the Capitol especially—considering the "noise and confusion" which usually prevail—cannot fail to appreciate. *Washington Evening Star.*

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE AT BOSTON.—A telegraphic despatch from Boston dated July 16, says:—As no claimant appeared for Williams, the escaped slave from Mobile, the Judge told him to go free amidst great applause from the crowd assembled in and about the courthouse. Williams was then hurried off by his friends and sent by the first train towards Canada. The affair caused much excitement in the city.

New Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—The first bale of new cotton this season was received here to-day from Texas, which is considerably earlier than ever before known.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1856.

Kansas has had a week's rest in both branches of Congress. Other subjects, equally as well calculated to irritate and excite, have engrossed the attention of the House. As your correspondent closed his last communication, the Sumner affair was under its consideration, a special rule confining the remarks of the speakers to fifteen minutes. Advantage was taken of this arrangement to deliver the one-fourth of numerous hour speeches, all of which will appear in print in their full written proportions. Such was not the case, however, with the remarks of Mr. Branch and some others on the Democratic side of the House, who confined themselves strictly to the examination of the matter on its merits. Mr. Branch's argument was to the point and was well delivered.

The resolution to expel Mr. Brooks received a majority but not two-thirds—the proportion required to pass it. Yet Col. Brooks justly regarded the vote as a declaration by a majority of his unworthiness to be a member of the House, and accordingly appealed to his constituents. His remarks at the time of resigning his seat, were dignified towards the House, yet severe towards the abolition members, who had converted a personal collision into a political controversy—using it to excite one section of the country against the other. Perhaps, too, they found it convenient to get rid of some of the Democratic members of the House, and the assault upon Mr. Sumner, which was most indiscreetly referred to the House of Representatives by the Senate, served as a sufficient pretext to accomplish their wishes and to aid them in securing absolute control.

A resolution of censure upon Mr. Keitt was also passed, and also followed by his resignation and an appeal to his constituents. The preamble to the resolution of censure states his crime to have been simply that he knew beforehand of the intended assault, was present at the time in the Senate Chamber, and did nothing to prevent it. For this he was virtually expelled from the House. An election to fill these vacancies has been ordered to be held on the 28th instant, so that in less than a fortnight both of these gentlemen will present themselves here, probably with the unanimous endorsement of their constituents. That will be the reply of South Carolina to the censure of the abolition House of Representatives.

Excepting the few Northern Democrats in the House and one other Representative from the North—John Scott Harrison, of Ohio—the vote on the resolution of the expulsion of Mr. Brooks, was a strictly sectional one. That of censure on Col. Keitt is of the same character. They present a most humiliating spectacle—abundant food for reflection. It may be remarked generally that the abolition members of this Congress, have indulged in an unusual amount of vituperation and verbal violence; yet they claim protection for their persons against the consequences of this *license of speech* under the great principle of "*f. eed m of debate.*" They disclaim personal responsibility and plead their privilege, and if a Southern man seeks the only redress in his power, for the vindication of himself and his State, he is expelled or censured. Senator Wilson carries habitually a large cane, which is really a rifle, loaded and ready to be used in the protection of his person at any time; yet vituperation and denunciation may be rained upon him, his character blackened and the most ignominous baseness laid to his charge; and he resents it not. Here is the distinction in the sentiments of the two sections. At the South, character and honor must be protected at the risk even of life; at the North, the person must be protected, while character seems to be regarded as of less consequence. These different standards of sentiment have come in conflict on the floor of Congress, the result is before the country. The question for the future is, shall a new test of qualification for a seat in Congress override the provisions of the Constitution? It will require no new grant of power to drive out a minority from the House of Representatives, if these two cases are to be regarded as precedents for the future.

To make this contrast appear still stronger, it is necessary only to place a circumstance that happened at the early part of the session in juxtaposition with the action of the House on the Brooks case. Mr. Brooks is expelled and Col. Keitt censured for defending the honor and reputation of a relative and of their State. Early in the session, one member charged the Rev. Mr. Pearce, a black Republican member from Pennsylvania, with an attempt to bribe him by an offer of the Chairmanship of a certain Committee, saying that "a good thing" could be made out of it. So grave a charge has never received an official investigation, nor has the Reverend gentleman ever been punished for this offence.

While such Northern Democrats as Allen of Illinois, English and Smith Miller of Indiana, Florence, J. Glancy Jones and Cadwallader of Pennsylvania, and others, voted against the resolution censuring Col. Keitt, it will surprise every Southern man, and fill with mortification the heart of every true citizen of the "Old North State," that Mr. Edwin G. Reade, the Know Nothing member from the 5th Congressional District, should be recorded in favor of its passage. Yet such is the fact. He stands alone among Southern men in the above vote. He cannot be the true representative of the high-minded and honorable citizens of his District. Perhaps, were we to apply the homely but truthful proverb that "a man is known by the company he keeps," an explanation of the vote might be found. Has he surrendered the honor of his constituents to the blandishments of the exclusively abolition associates of the dinner table? The vote has excited much indignant comment from Southern members, who do not hesitate to characterize it as extraordinary and indefensible.

A further weakening of the Democratic party in Congress was effected yesterday in the decision of the Illinois contested election case. Mr. Allen, the incumbent, was declared not to have been duly elected, but the House refused to give the seat to the contestant. The District was therefore declared vacant, and an order given for a new election. It is admitted that the chances are in favor of Allen's election by the people, so he may be expected here next winter, to help to give the vote of the State to Buchanan should the election of President go to the House of Representatives. There are two vacancies at this time from Illinois; if Democrats are returned from both, there will be a majority of Democratic members; but the election of a black Republican in either, will give the vote of the State to the opposition. The Illinois Democracy believe they can carry both of them. Allen's case was decided by a strictly sectional vote, its real merits, to all appearances, not being considered at all.

The Wisconsin case will come up at an early day. The two representatives from that State belong to opposite parties, and the vote of the State might be lost for Fremont if the people do not elect. So, probably, Mr. Hall will be virtually expelled and the seat given to his black Republican opponent. The Kansas contested election is waiting for the printing of the reports of the Commissioners. They are very voluminous, and cannot be put in print under a week or two hence.

The bill reported by the Naval Committee of the Senate early in the session, providing some relief to certain retired and dropped officers, has passed the Senate with modifications, and all the nominations made by the President to fill the vacancies occasioned by the action of the Retiring Board have been confirmed. The clamor raised throughout the country has not defeated the reform initiated by the present head of the Navy Department. The Relief Bill may pass the House, but at present its action is regarded as exceedingly doubtful.

The Senate's resolution, that the two Houses adjourn on the 28th instant, still lies on the table in the House. It has been proposed that a recess be taken from the 1st of August to the 1st of October or November, but no resolution to that effect has yet been offered. The black Republicans think eight dollars a day and other "good things" a prize to be made the most of; and as very few of them expect to return, they wish not to lose the pay for a single day of their term. If a recess is not taken an adjournment may be expected about the 1st of September. MECKLENBURG.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mrs. W. J. Ramsay, in this City, on Tuesday morning last, at six o'clock, by the Rev. N. F. Reid, E. L. Harding, Esq., of Chicago, to Miss Lucy B., daughter of the late W. J. Ramsay, Esq.

DIED,

In Anson county, July 7th, Florence Luvinia, only child of Marshall A. and Mary S. Polk, aged 1 year, 2 months and 7 days.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"

BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, July 19, 1856.

FLOUR—Good flour is scarce and meets ready sale at 6¾@7 for S. F., $8@8¼ for Extra, and $8½ for Family. Some little new flour has come to market, which we quote 50 to 75c per bbl higher.

BACON is scarce and very high. We quote Hog round at 14c, Hams 15 to 16c, Western sides scarce at 13½@14c; Shoulders 12½@13c. Lard 15@16c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine 37@38c; Rosin, common, $1 31@$1 40; Fine 3@4. No sales Tar.

GROCERIES of all kinds show a great advance, and the market is not very fully supplied.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, July 19, 1856.

TURPENTINE—We quote an advance of 5 cents on yellow dip, with sales yesterday of 590 bbls at $2 75 for virgin, $2 35 for yellow dip, and $1 30 for hard, per 280 lbs. This morning 177 do. went at same figures.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Further sales yesterday of 200 bbls at 34 cents per gallon. Nothing done this morning up to the time of closing our enquiries.

ROSIN—Sale to-day of 1,600 bbls Common at $1 15 for large sized bbls.

TAR—No sales. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 19, 1856.

We note but few changes during the past week in produce market. BACON—sales to-day of 5000 to 6000 lbs extra fine lot, at 13½, hog round; fine hams are worth 15 cts.—No change in the price of CORN—stock small of up country. COTTON in good demand at 11 to 11½ for manufacturing purposes. FLOUR—receipts equal to demand—no change in prices.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 30 cts per gallon.—*Carolinian.*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER having removed a few miles from the neighborhood, offers for sale one valuable tract of land containing between five and six hundred acres; only sixty acres cleared, the balance is in original growth and well timbered, lies on Middle Creek in Wake county, and 14 miles south of Raleigh. There is no dwelling house on the land, but there are other buildings, fine water, and a beautiful site for a residence immediately on the stage road leading from Raleigh to Fayetteville. This healthy location with the fertile soil attached to it, together with its being a good stand for business, renders it a desirable situation. A bargain may be had if early application be made. A credit of two or three years will be given if desired. I would also sell on accommodating terms two or three other valuable tracts near the same neighborhood.

Address the subscriber at Raleigh, N. C.

N. MYATT.

July 21, 1856. 70—tf.

☞ Register copy.

TO DEMOCRATS EVERYWHERE!

READ! READ!! READ!!!

20,000 Agents wanted to sell in every town in the U. States,

THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Late Minister to England, and formerly Minister to Russia, Senator and Representative in Congress, and Secretary of State,

INCLUDING THE MOST IMPORTANT OF HIS STATE PAPERS.

By R. G. HORTON, Esq., Literary Editor of the N. Y. Day Book.

THE ABOVE BOOK HAS BEEN WRITTEN BY A gentleman well qualified by his literary attainments, and his long connection with the Democratic press. He was furnished personally by the distinguished subject of the memoir with many of the dates and facts of his early life, and from authorized friends of Mr. Buchanan has been supplied with material inaccessible to other parties. The proof-sheets have been submitted to authorized parties. It can therefore be called without reserve

AN AUTHENTIC AND AUTHORIZED BIOGRAPHY.

The book makes a handsome 12mo volume of 450 pages, neatly bound in cloth, and is embellished with an accurate Portrait on Steel. Price, $1. For further particulars, apply to DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y.

☞ Copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.

July 21, 1856. 70—2t.

INSANE ASYLUM.—ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum that hereafter those persons who desire to visit this Institution must do so on Thursday of every week only. Visitors on any other day will not be able to gain admittance into the Institution unless provided with a written permission from one of the Commissioners or from the attending Physician. It is also directed by the Commissioners that all persons should abstain from walking or riding, either for pleasure or exercise, through the Asylum grounds or around the Asylum buildings, as such things are sources of annoyance and distraction to the patients of the Institution.

Raleigh, July 17, 1856. 68—swtf.

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF BECKwith & Clayton, or to I. Beckwith alone, either by note or account, will please come and settle their accounts on or before the first of September, as we are determined to change our mode of business, and sell only for cash. All accounts and notes that are not settled by the first of September, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Come one, come all that want to buy cheap dry goods and groceries, for we are determined to sell from this time for small profits, and for cash only.

BECKWITH & CLAYTON.

Raleigh, July 18, 1856. 68—swtf.

Robbery!

$100 REWARD.

ON TUESDAY NIGHT LAST SOME PERSON OR persons entered my Dwelling House, and stole my Pocket-book and Purse, containing in North-Carolina bills $195, in gold $20, being a double eagle, and a check of B. F. Moore, Esq., endorsed by Thos. P. Devereux, Esq., for $6 35—in all $221 35. My name is written on both the Pocket-book and Purse. I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars for the recovery of the money, and Fifty Dollars for such evidence as will lead to the detection and conviction of the thief or thieves.

JOHN T. WEST.

Raleigh, July 18, 1856. 68—swlt.

NOTICE.—THE CANDIDATES FOR WAKE WILL meet and address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places, viz:

Jno. M. Ferell's,	Thursday,	July	17th
Laws',	Friday,	"	18th
Thompson's,	Saturday,	"	19th
Franklin's,	Monday,	"	21st
Upchurch's,	Tuesday,	"	22d
Dupree's,	Wednesday,	"	22d
Barney Jones',	Thursday,	"	24th
Banks',	Friday,	"	25th
Busbee's,	Saturday,	"	26th
Dunnsville,	Monday,	"	28th
Forestville,	Tuesday,	"	29th
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	"	30th
Horton's,	Thursday,	"	31st
Hood's,	Friday,	August	1st
Rosenburg,	Saturday,	"	2d

Tax Collectors will attend, so that the people may have an opportunity to give in and pay their Taxes.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

June 28, 1856. 64—td.

QUENT. BUSBEE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.

July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

KEMP P. BATTLE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Wake and Franklin, and the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts.

July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

☞ Register copy.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his residence and tract of land near Louisburg, Franklin county. The residence, not more than ¼ of a mile from the Court House, is located on a beautiful eminence, commanding a fine view of the town on one side, and of the plantation on the other. The tract contains about 460 acres, 240 of which is river bottom, which has been dyked and thoroughly drained, over 1000 yards of underdraining having been recently laid. There is a meadow of some twenty acres, from which may be cut annually a large quantity of hay. A plenty of timber to keep up the farm, also an orchard of young fruit trees, consisting of apples, peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, cherries, &c.

Louisburg is improving rapidly, has a good male and female school, and now in course of erection a large female college, not more than a ½ mile from the premises.

The whole of the above tract will be sold, or if it will suit the purchaser, 100 acres adjoining the corporate limits of town.

Terms made to suit purchasers.

A. G. JONES.

Louisburg, July 5th, 1856. 65—sw2m.

☞ **Attention! Everybody.**

THOSE INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ARE earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by note or cash, by the 1st day of September, as we have determined to make a change in our business on that day. We hope our friends will not fail to come in by that time.

BOOKER & COLE.

Raleigh, July 16, 1856. 57—td.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL.

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT CONTINUES OPEN FOR the reception of the travelling public. Its character as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL; its admirable location, as regards coolness and quietness, being remote from the noise and bustle of Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments, in that vicinity; its fine Mountain views and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, are too well known to admit of further commendation. The proprietor has added and is still adding to its comfort and conveniences, and hopes to merit, and continue to receive, the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton, Col. B. S. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages and drivers for public use, and at Morganton the subscriber is also ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go. J. M. H.

July 4, 1856. 66—sw3m.

NOTICE.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, WILL ATTEND AT the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on Friday, and Saturday, the 18th and 19th of July, 1856, the one for the purpose of taking the Tax List in Raleigh Districts Nos. 1 and 2, for the year 1856, and the other for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due in the said Districts for the year 1855.

JOHN F. HUTCHINS, J. P.

GEO. W. NORWOOD, Collector.

Raleigh, July 4, 1856. 66—swtd.

40 DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, about two or three months ago, a negro boy named PRESLEY, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches in height, of a very bright complexion, light hair, having very much the appearance of an Irish boy, and would be readily taken for one. The above reward will be given to any person apprehending him. Address, WM. HENDRICK, Palmer's Springs, Mecklenburg County, Va.

July 14, 1856. 1133—w4w.

FALL RACES.—WARRENTON COURSE.

The Fall Races over the Warrenton, N. C., Course will commence on Tuesday, the 30th of September, 1856, and continue four days.

FIRST DAY.—Sweepstake for colts and fillies that never won a race, mile heats, $100 entrance, half forfeit—two already entered.

The purses for the other days will be large, and will be known at an early day.

By order of the Club,

P. J. TURNBULL, Sec'y.

July 14, 1856. 1133—w4w.

Wyche's Cultivating Plow.

PATENTED 26TH FEBRUARY, 1856. (THE Bladed Plow,) awarded $20 premium at the last N. C. State Fair; with cutting blades in the place of a moldboard; cuts, divides and turns over the soil; depositing the finer parts in the furrow, and turning over the turf, clods, &c., on the surface. Is cheap, light, and lasting, and easy to both driver and team. Admirably adapted to almost any purpose for which the plow is used.

For license to sell, with further information, address

W. E. WYCHE,

Brookville, Granville Co. N. C.

June 16, 1856. 1129—wtf.

J. H. Gooch, Oxford, N. C., solicits orders for the above plows.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress.

[Public No. 18.]

AN ACT to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

For the compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate:

For the chief clerk and clerk to the Committee on Finance, two thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty-four cents.

For contingent expenses of the Senate:

For binding, eleven thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives:

For the completion of the binding of documents ordered to be printed for the use of the House, eighty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-six cents.

For the completion of the engraving ordered at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the engraving of maps, charts, and other plates accompanying documents ordered to be printed at the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, nineteen thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For stationary for members, four hundred dollars.

For the pay of clearks upon the land maps for the use of the Committee on Public Lands, six thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars and eighty cents.

For the pay of nine clerks to committees of the House under resolutions of the present session, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

To enable the Clerk to purchase the Statutes at Large for the use of members of the House of Representatives, per resolution of February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, five thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To pay John C. Rives a balance due for reporting and publishing in the Daily Globe the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the second session of the thirty-third Congress, one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay John C. Rives for reporting and publishing in the Daily Globe the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress, prior to the first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, seventeen thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for one hundred copies of the continuation of the Annals of Congress for the library of the House of Representatives during the present fiscal year, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for the continuation of the Annals of Congress, for the members of the thirty-second Congress, three thousand dollars.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriation for printing and paper ordered at the first session of the thirty-third Congress, fifty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriation for printing of the second session of the thirty-third Congress, which deficiencies were transferred to the account of the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress, in virtue of the joint resolution approved February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and forty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ninety-five cents.

To provide for the engraving of the maps and drawings accompanying the reports of explorations and surveys to determine a Pacific railroad route, forty-nine thousand two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and the said maps and drawings shall be engraved to the satisfactions of the Secretary of War.

For compensation of ten clerks of class one, employed temporarily in the office of the Third Auditor, on account of military bounty lands, three thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventy-six cents.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For bank books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post Office building, including the Auditor's office. oil, gas, and candles, printing, labor, day watchman, and for miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

For wages of workmen, seven thousand dollars.

For salary of the surveyor general of Utah, eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For salaries of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and eight associate judges, one thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-one cents.

For salary of the circuit judge of California, fourteen hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For compensation of the district attorneys, four thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty-six cents.

For compensation of the marshals, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-nine cents.

For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at Boston and St. Louis, three thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

To supply a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the revenue of the Post Office Department, one million one hundred and eighty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-one dollars.

For arrearages, purchase of vessel and outfit, and for field service, provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of bland books, stationery, arms of the United States, presses, flags, and for the payment of postages, for the consuls of the United States, ten thousand dollars.

For expenses of the consulates in Turkey, viz: interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, and Alexandria, two thousand dollars.

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulate at Beirout, five hundred dollars.

For expenses incurred by consuls of the United States in procuring information required by the circulars of eighth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, on queries, propounded by the State and Treasury Departments, and for information called for by the resolutions of the House of Representatives of the fourteenth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and twenty sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation for clerical services performed in the office of the United States legation at London, from December, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to August, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, inclusive, one thousand dollars.

To compensate the clerk of the United States district court for the State of Connecticut for making certified copies of all copy-rights recorded in his office betwee January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and February, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, ninety dollars and twenty-five cents.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

For fitting up and furnishing the court rooms and conference room, and offices for the solicitor and clerk of the Court of Claims, three thousand dollars.

For filling up and grading the grounds belonging to the custom-house building, Norfolk, Virginia, one thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers, and for fuel and quarters, the payment of which is no longer made by the quartermaster's department, two thousand one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twelve cents.

For contingencies of the army, five thousand dollars.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster' department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department, at the several military posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and also for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts; of straw for solders' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged coldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for the printing of division and department orders, army regulations, and reports, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge-advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; the construction of roads and other constant labor for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains, when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of noncommissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerk to officers of the quartermasters department; compensation of forage and wagonmasters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the various expenditures required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: for the purchase of horse equipments, as saddle, bridles, saddle-blankets, nose-bags, iron combs, curry-combs, and spurs and straps; of travelling forges, black-smiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, iron and steel of shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, purchase of medicines for horses and mules, shoeing horses of mounted corps, and repairing dragoon and rifle equipments, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; of subsistence from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery under contract to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores and small arms, from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and oxen, and the purchases and repair of wagons, carts, drays, ships and other sea-going vessels and boats for the transportation of supplies, and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require that it be brought from a distance, and for clearing roads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops on the frontier, one million dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy, and the procurement and distribution of cuttings and seeds, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly for the Territory of Minnesoate six thousand dallars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory of New Mexico, and to enable the governor to employ an interpreter or translator, five hundred dollars.

For filling up and draining the grounds in the vicinity of the national green-houses, known as the Botanic Garden, and for walling the creek which passes through the same, five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For continuing the grading and planting with trees the unimproved portions of the mall, ten thousand dollars.

For constructions of a sewer in Judiciary square, six thousand dollars.

For placing the sewer openings along Pennsylvania avenue under the footway, and trapping the same, eight thousand dollars.

For repairing old portion of the Patent Office building, constructing water-closets therein, and casual repairs of the east wing of said building, four thousand dollars.

For an additional furnace erected for the Library of Congress, five hundred dollars.

For finishing the portico and exterior of the west wing of the Patent Office building, to pay the reservations due, put up iron railing, and lay down the necessary flagging and pavements, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution of Congress "to fix the compensation of the employees in the legislative department of the government, and to prohibit the allowance of the usual extra compensation to such as receive the benefits thereof," approved the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the provision in the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, which authorizes the application of the benefits of said resolution to apply to the librarian and assistants and messenger in the library of Congress, be so construed as to allow them twenty per centum upon the compensation provided by the seventh section of the act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government; and the said joint resolution shall not be construed to apply to the public printer for either branch of Congress; and that so much of the act approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as requires all blank books, binding, and ruling for the several executive departments shall be furnished under the direction and supervisions of the Superintendent of the Public Printing be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the provision in the act of July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to increase the salaries of executive and judiciary officers in Oregon, New Mexico, Washington, Utah, and Minnesota," which declares that the salary of the governor of New Mexico be, and the same is hereby, increased to the sum of three thousand dollars, shall be construed by the accounting officers of the treasury to be the full salary of that officer as governor and as superintendent of Indian affairs.

Approved May 15th, 1856.

[Public 17.]

AN ACT making a great of lands to the State of Iowa in alternate sections to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington on the Mississippi river to a point on the Missouri river near the mouth of the Platte river; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa city and Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs; from Lyons city northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa, thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the forty-second parallel across the said State to the Missouri river, from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri river near Sioux city; with a branch from the mouth of the Tete Des Morts to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections, or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of pre-emption have attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and which pre-emption rights have attached, as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections, designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid,) shall be held by the State of Iowa for the use and purpose aforesaid: Provided, That the land to be so located shall, in no case, be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads, and selected for and on account of each of said roads: Provided further, That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said roads severally, shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road, for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States, by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge, upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following: that is to say, that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold, and so from time to time until said roads are completed; and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Unites States mail shall be transported over said roads, under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law direct: Provided, That until such price is fixed by law the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the same.

Approved May 15, 1856.

[Public 12.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relating to the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

Whereas, by act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers," approved August thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the improvement of the harbor of Sheboygan, Wisconsin; and whereas, the city and county of Sheboygan have from time to time made appropriation for the improvement of said harbor to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, to be expended by commissioners appointed by said State; and whereas it is desirable that said appropriations should be expended under one direction, therefore—

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the Secretary of War shall have settled and paid all just charges existing against the said appropriation of ten thousand dollars the balance thereof together with all, tools, implements, materials, and other property whatsoever, belonging to the United States and used in improving the said harbor, shall be transferred and turned over by the said Secretary of War to the commissioners for the improvement of the said harbor, appointed by the State of Wisconsin; Provided That the said commissioners shall first give satisfactory security to the Secretary of War for the faithful expenditure of the money in the improvement of the said harbor.

Approved 23d April, 1856.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD OF Directors, not being provided with the necessary funds for the support of the Institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendant to have the same published:

Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution must be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week.

Raleigh, June 30, 1856. 65—sw3m

☞ Register, Wilmington Commercial, Edenton American, Fayetteville Carolinian, Asheville Spectator, Salisbury Banner, copy and send accounts to E. C. Fisher, Super't.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Deport of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.

We shall keep no bar.

Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.

We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.

H. C. STROUD & CO.

Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10.

$310,000 *worth of Farms and Building Lots.*

IN THE GOLD REGION OF VIRGINIA (CULPEPER Co.,) to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 17th of September, 1856, for the benefit of Port Royal Female Academy. Subscriptions *only ten dollars each*; one half down, the rest on the delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

☞ More Agents are wanted to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to

E. BAUDER, *Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va.*

June 30, 1856. 63—swtd.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

GREENSBORO,' N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Friday, the 1st of August.

The course of study is designed to embrace every thing necessary to a substantial and ornamental education. Great prominence is given to the solid branches. Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no institution in the country, in every thing necessary to a complete education.

For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

July 2, 1856. 61—sw2m.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by day-light, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 6 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsack's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 64 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Alleghany Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (38 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs via Bonsack's,	$10 00
" " " " " Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs " Bonsack's,	11 00
" " " " Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,	12 25
" Alleghany Springs,	8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,	8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,	8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,	23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Ag't S. S. R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.

May 20, 1856. 51—sw3m.

HOT SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VA.

Nature's own Remedy for Chronic Diseases!

THIS WATERING PLACE IS NOW OPEN FOR the reception of visitors. The supply of mineral water is most abundant, and there are eight douche and plunge baths of various temperatures from 92 to 106 Farhenheit.

As a remedy in many chronic diseases these waters are excelled by nothing ever known to the human race. In Gout, Rheumatism, Liver Diseases, Diarrhoea, Visceral obstruction, Glandular enlargements, old injuries to the muscles and joints, Paralysis, diseases peculiar to females, Neuralgia, &c., they possess remedial and curative powers of the highest order. In that state of the body termed *Cachectic*, the consequence of derangement in the stomach, liver and spleen, among the residents of marshy counties, and distinguished by a pale or sallow complexion, puffy skin, swelled extremities, languor or disinclination to motion of any kind, these baths often act like a charm. Many severe cases of the diseases enumerated above, which had resisted the most skillful medical treatment, and in which other mineral waters of high repute had been used in vain, have been entirely cured here. Of the vast number now suffering with those maladies, there are comparatively few who would not be perfectly restored or greatly relieved by the use of these waters. This place is 195 miles from Richmond, Va., on the direct route from that city to the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, from which it is distant only 36 miles. Early in July the Central Railroad will be in operation to Milboro', after which there will be only twenty miles Stage travel between the Hot Springs and the principal northern and southern cities, and the traveller from Baltimore, Washington or Richmond, leaving those cities in the morning, will be brought the first night to the Warm Springs, and to this place to breakfast the next morning—*thus making the whole journey in 24 hours almost entirely by daylight.*

These Springs are situated in a valley in an elevated mountain region. The scenery around is wild, romantic and beautiful, and the climate in summer delightful, salubrious and invigorating. The Hotel accommodations are good and comfortable, and a fine band of music will be in attendance throughout the season.

To those who may desire further information, and who will furnish me with their address, I will mail a pamphlet containing an account of the Springs with cases of cure, &c.

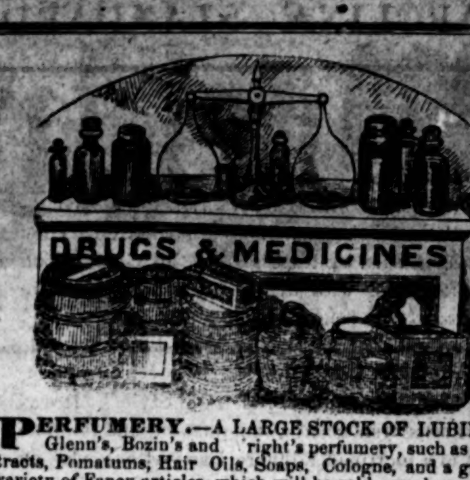
S. GOODE, for the Proprietor.

Hot Springs, Va., June 20, 1856. 62—sw1m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.

Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 53—swtf



PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY.

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams,
T. H. Selby,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D.
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D.
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*

R. H. BATTLE,
W. W. HOLDEN,
CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

38—

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

IN ORDER TO PUT THE PRICE OF OUR COUNTRY paper within the reach of every body, we have determined to furnish Clubs with the Semi-Weekly South-Side Democrat, at the following cash rates:

For single copies,	$3 00
" five "	13 00
" ten "	25 00
" fifteen "	30 00

The person sending us *fifteen dollars* will be entitled to *five* copies for the subscribers furnished, and an *extra* one for himself.

In addition to this, we propose to send the Semi-Weekly paper to *new* subscribers during the Campaign, say from 1st of June to 1st of December (6 months) at the following *invariable cash prices*:

For single copies 6 months,	$1 50
" 5 " "	7 50
With an extra copy for the person sending the money.	
For 8 copies,	10 00
and a larger number at the same rates.	

It is believed that the Semi-Weekly Democrat has the largest country circulation of any paper in the city of Petersburg. We are not content, however, but desire to increase it still further, until every good Democrat in the whole south-side section, shall become enlisted with us in the great cause of Democracy.

The South-Side Democrat has just been clothed in a neat and handsome dress of entirely new type, and it will contain in addition to all the latest foreign and domestic news, a large mass of political facts and *data* for use and reference in the ensuing campaign—a campaign, we venture to say, which promises more interest and excitement than any of its predecessors.

Thankful for past and present encouragement, we respectfully call the attention of the Democracy in this section, particularly, to the liberal inducements held out by this advertisement, and urge them to speedy and energetic action, not only in our behalf, but in furtherance of sound, conservative, patriotic, national Democratic principles.

BANKS & THACKSTON,
Proprietors and Editors.

May 24, 1856. 55—tf.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State, }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in th 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 19—6m.

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.

Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.

The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.

For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 85, of Revised Code.

As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.

The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.

It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.

CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.

Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

Life Preserving Patent Swingletree.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING PURCHASED THE sole right to make and sell these Swingletrees, in the counties of Wake, Johnston, Chatham, Orange, Franklin, Warren and Nash, would respectfully inform the public that they will attend the Courts in the above counties with them, and will also peddle them through the country.

By this Swingletree, a horse, or two or more horses, can be detached from a vehicle when at full speed, with perfect safety to the vehicle and those in it. It is simple and easy, so that any boy ten years old can avail himself of its use.—No such protection has ever before been invented against the dangers incident to run-away or fractious horses. Every riding vehicle ought to have one attached to it. It is a cheap, safe and certain protection against danger. It can be attached to old or new vehicles.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that any infringement on this Patent, or any imitation, or attempt to make or use by any modification, this Patent Swingletree in any of the counties above enumerated, the persons or persons so offending will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, in the U. S. Courts at Washington.

P. P. WILLIAMS & CO.

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1856. 27—6m.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,

10,000	pounds	White Lead of various brands,
500	gallons	Linseed Oil,
200	"	Spts. Turpentine,
100	"	Copal and Japan Varnish,
100	"	Cotton Seed Oil,
500	lbs.	Venetian Red,
500	"	Spanish Brown,
300	"	Litharge,
200	"	Pa . Black,
200	"	Tera de Sceina,
200	"	Umber,
500	"	Yellow Ochre,
100	"	Vandyke Brown,

And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.

PESCUD & GATLING.

March 17, 1856. 34—

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.

If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.

PESCUD & GATLING.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856. }

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.

Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

23—tf.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.

L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

Important to Farmers.

70 PALMER'S PATENT ROTARY, FRAIL, Grain and Seed Threshing Machines for sale by John A. McMannen, South Lowell, N. C.

This Threshing Machine has gained the admiration of all who have used it. It relieves the feeder from dust and danger—being fed on the side, is not at all liable to get out of order, and will thresh 250 to 600 bushels of Wheat per day with less power than any other Thresing Machine now in use. It is admirably adapted to be driven by a gin wheel, as nothing is necessary but to move the Gin and put the Thresher in its place. Prices—No. 1, $65, No. 2, $80, No. 3, $100—delivered at Weldon, N. C.

JOHN A. McMANNEN, Agent.

Smut Machines kept constantly on hand.

June 22, 1856. 62—sw6w.

$1,000 Reward.

ON THE 7TH OF JUNE, 1856, WAS STOLEN OUT of the foot of my Rockaway a carpet bag containing clothing, Jewelry, and valuable papers to the amount of 25 or 30 thousand dollars. I will give the above reward for the contents of said Carpet Bag, or $800 for the delivery of the papers therein contained.

W. H. NEWBY.

Washington, June 20, 1856. 63—sw6m.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1856. 83—

NIXON'S HOUSE.

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)

West Side Railroad.

Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Central Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee--Laguira, Rio and Java.**

Coffee Sugar--Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.

A good lot of **Teas.**

A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**

A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'. Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.

Candles--Adamantine and Tallow.

All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**

Shot, Powder and Caps.

Water Buckets of different kinds.

125 **Bags of Salt--Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**

Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**

Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.

A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**

Bagging and Rope.

A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.

Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching, Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber.

THOMAS RUFFIN.

Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1856. 22—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

THE SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH WITH or without hook and line sent for 25 cents. Address box 25, Forestville, N. C.

March 17, 1856. 34—6m.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by

PESCUD & GATLING.

March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.

Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent,

EDW'D C. FISHER.

Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the C of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 86—tf

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856. }

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.

April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—THE COMMITTEE OF Examination for Wake county will attend at the Court house, on the first Saturdays in June, July, and August at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates as teachers of common schools.

JOSEPH J. YOUNG,
F. J. HUTCHINS,
W. W. WHITAKER, } Committee.

May 28, 1856. 51—swtA1.

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCKS
" " " Doeskin Pants.
" Fancy Colored " "

Silk and Mars. Vests, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

RICHMOND IN BY-GONE DAYS; BEING THE Reminiscences of an Old Citizen, Richmond, Va.—Published by Geo. M. West, under the Exchange Hotel.

A more delightful little volume than this we have not read for many moons. No one who peruses it with a knowledge of localities, can fail to render his thanks to the author for the gratification afforded by such lively annals; while the distant reader will find much to interest him in the account, incidentally given, of such stirring events as the burning of the Theatre, and the pleasant social portraitures of half a century ago. The style is uncommonly spirited, though unambitious, and even conversational, and evinces a wide and various reading, joined to a natural humor and bonhommie.

We suppose we have no right to mention the name of the author, who has so modestly kept himself from the public, while narrating these agreeable reminiscences; but we believe it is generally known to whom we are indebted for them; and the service will long be kept in honorable remembrance of Richmond. We only can hope that the favorable reception the humble duodecimo has met with will induce him to chronicle other incidents, connected with the history of our city, which are retained by his vigorous and lucid memory. We gladly hail him as our local Froissart and recognize him as fairly entitled to the honors of literary knighthood. Price $1.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—